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NO 'THREAT' INTENDED IN SOVIET INF RETALIATION

PM081444 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Colonel V. Morozov under the rubric "Military Observer's Notes": "Against Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] Flouting the will of the world's peoples and ignoring the voice of reason, Washington has embarked on deploying U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy. The appearance of lethal first-strike weapons -- super-accurate Pershing II ballistic missiles and the ground-launched cruise missiles -- on the explosive European Continent (both world wars began here) has thus become a fait accompli.

Some people in the West are now trying to accuse the Soviet Union of "intransigence" and "intractibility" and to shift onto it the responsbility for the end of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, which allegedly..."compelled" the NATO states to embark on the practical implementation of the NATO plan for "arms upgrading" in Western Europe. The first impetus for these false assertions was given by U.S. President R. Reagan himself, who issued a demagogic statement 24 November. Distorting the real state of affairs, he asserted that "while the United States has been conducting talks with the USSR over the course of 2 years, the Soviet Union has continued to deploy its medium-range missiles." Attempting to justify the deployment of the new U.S. missiles, the White House chief alleges that by this means "NATO is beginning to restore equilibrium."

Both these assertions are utterly false. The real facts attest to something quite different: Throughout the duration of the talks, the USSR sought to achieve a mutually acceptable accord on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The United States, however, has persistently steered a line whose essence has consisted in ensuring cover the development of military programs in the hope of achieving military superiority.

Let us recall how the problem of medium-range nuclear arms arose and when these weapons first appeared in Europe. Back in the late forties the United States first (in 1948) introduced such weapons into Europe, deploying 90 B-29 strategic bombers carrying nuclear bombs at a base in Britain. Somewhat later, in the fifties, first-generation medium-range nuclear missiles -- the Snark, Mace, and Matador cruise missiles and the Thor and Jupiter ballistic missiles -- were introduced into Europe, onto British, Italian, and Turkish territory. In these years too new U.S. nuclear-capable aircraft were also deployed in Western Europe. All these medium-range weapons (as is well known, medium range spans a distance of 1,000-5,500 km) were not only within range of the USSR and the other European socialist countries but could also reach targets in Mediterranean and Near and Middle Eastern countries. These delivery vehicles and nuclear munitions were dubbed U.S. forward-based weapons.

Soon Britain and France acquired their own medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made a number of statements in the United Nations opposing the opening of a new channel of the nuclear arms race. But its voice of protest went unheeded. Then it was obliged to accept the challenge, to create its own medium-range nuclear weapons, and to deploy them in the Western regions of its own country alone. This was an essential counterweight to the NATO weapons.

Both sides subsequently modernized their medium-range weapons. Here the initiative was once more taken by the United States alone. The United States and the USSR respectively developed their medium-range nuclear arms in accordance with the law of "action and counteraction."

In response to the modernization of the U.S. forward-based weapons, the USSR produced our new, modern SS-20 missile. It was to replace old missiles. It is important to note that the start of the development of the new generation of U.S. Pershings and the creation of ground-launched cruise missiles occurred a considerable time before the Soviet SS-20 missiles appeared. That is why the allegation current in the United States and other NATO countries that the creation of the new U.S. "Euromissiles" was NATO's response to the emergence of the Soviet SS-20 missile is at odds with the historical facts.

One more important detail. The USSR did not have its medium-range nuclear weapons anywhere near U.S. borders, yet the United States now maintains thousands of aircraft belonging to the forward-based nuclear weapons close to the USSR's territory, not only in Europe but also in the Far East and Indian Ocean.

There are many idle conjectures in the West regarding the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The Soviet Union has been accused of at least seven deadly sins, including an "unserious approach" towards the talks, the desire "to achieve superiority," the advancing of an "unacceptable" principle for counting nuclear armaments in Europe, and so forth. All these phony theses have a single common aim -- accusing the USSR of "intransigence," shifting onto it the blame for the prolonged deadlock at the talks, and presenting the Soviet Union as the side through whose "stubbornness" the Geneva talks ended in failure. But what do the fact show? The USSR's position on the nuclear arms problems is absolutely clear: It provides for Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons, both meidum-range and tactical. The Soviet position on the path toward attaining this goal is distinguished not only by consistency and the desire gradually to reduce as far as possible the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe but also by genuine flexibility, in contrast to the U.S. side's phony "flexibility."

Very recently, on 26 October of this year, the Soviet Union submitted one more constructive proposal aimed at extricating the Geneva talks from deadlock and achieving a mutually acceptable accord. The point of the new Soviet initiatives announced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his interview with PRAVDA was to ensure that the present equilibrium of forces in Europe in terms of medium-range nuclear weapons is not disrupted. The level of these armaments can and must be radically lowered -- but lowered in such a way that the correlation of forces remains unchanged.

How did the United States respond to the USSR's honest and moderate stance? By initiating the practical siting of its missiles in Europe, thus showing once again that its stance has never been aimed at seeking a fair, mutually acceptable accord. It should thus be clear to any unprejudiced person that the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything in its power to find ways out at the talks and to achieve an accord. In 2 years of talks it has convincingly proved that it is ready to undertake bold decisions to avert the nuclear peril from Europe and to strengthen security on our continent and throughout the world.

Those who wish our country ill frequently try to describe the statements regarding the USSR's retaliatory measures as some kind of "threat" to the West. Yet the Soviet Union's defensive retaliatory countermeasures contain no threat. This has frequently been stressed by the Soviet leaders. It is clear to all sober-minded people that these steps are of an enforced nature, that they are dictated by the requirements of self-defense. They are measures of a solely retaliatory nature; they are a response to the enhanced nuclear threat, which, because of the deployment of the new U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles, is increasing sharply. The nature and aims of these enforced measures were restated in the statement which Comrade Yu.V. Andropov issued 24 November in connection with the sharply altered situation since the initiation of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

On embarking on the implementation of retaliatory steps the Soviet Union stated that they would be kept strictly within the limits dictated by the NATO countries' actions. We will do only what is absolutely necessary to ensure that military equilibrium, both regional and global, is not disrupted. At the same time, the statement says, the Soviet leadership appeals to the leaders of the United States and the West European states to weigh up once more all the consequences with which the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe threatens their own peoples and all mankind.

The deployment of the U.S. missiles, which has now begun, creates a dangerous situation in Europe that will be hard to control. No one can fully predict the consequences of these missiles' deployment, nor is it possible to predetermine the full gravity of these consequences. But we can already see that this deployment of U.S. missiles has struck a pernicious blow to the Geneva talks and has made their continuation impossible.

The very fact that U.S. first-strike weapons have been deployed brings Europe closer to the dangerous brink of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The European NATO countries which are so incautiously making their territory available for the Pentagon's first-strike weapons automatically become U.S. nuclear hostages and targets for retaliatory retributive strikes. The governments of all these states are now having to deal with profound public dissatisfaction and political opposition.

It may be stressed once more that the present setback in resolving the problem of nuclear arms in Europe affects not only that continent. The new U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles are a real threat also to North Africa and the Near and Middle East. The deployment of the new generation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe may be followed by a chain reaction involving their siting in other parts of the world, including important regions like the Far East, Southeast Asia, and others.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON INF SEEN LACKING 'SINCERITY'

LD081717 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 8 Dec 83

["Nothing But Deception" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Secretary of State Geroge Shultz, who made his appearance in Europe in connection with the NATO Council's session, is reiterating the statement that the United States is allegedly ready to return to the Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

In the statement there is no grain of sincerity and it is being reiterated many times only to mislead those who believe that solution in the present-day situation should be sought through negotiations. By saying "continuation of negotiations" Shultz by no means implies the return to the initial stand, that is to the position which existed before the siting of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Deliberately deceiving the public, he does the same which was done before him and which is now being done by FRG representatives. Thus, at a press conference in Bonn Shultz's West German colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who also spoke, along with Shultz, asserted that "the West is, as before, at the table of the Geneva negotiations" and that the Soviet Union should return to the negotiations.

Meanwhile, both to Shultz and Genscher it is well-known that not a single step was made towards reaching an accord through the fault of the United States during the two years of the negotiations.

On the contrary the utmost was done to bring the negotiations into a blind alley, and that exactly happened. The question therefore arises: With what proposals does Mr Shultz want to return to the Geneva negotiations? With no proposals at all. He himself reaffirmed that the United States has no new proposals. And its old proposals brought the negotiations into an impasse. The United States is now busy furthering plans of deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, exerting pressure, in doing so, on its European allies. The United States keeps saying again and again that the schedule of siting Pershing and cruise missiles will be strictly observed, that is, the U.S. will continue deploying that deadly weapon aimed at disrupting the balance of forces between West and East. At the recent Brussels session of the NATO Military-Planning Committee at the level of defence ministers, the U.S. Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger overtly said that there would be no deviation from the schedule. Moreover, according to a report of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Weinberger at the same meeting asserted that deployment of American missiles in Europe would become an important element in bringing the Soviet Union back to the negotiations.

The Soviet Union repeatedly gave clear answers to such assertions. To ignore these answers means to deliberately close one's eyes to the USSR's real stand. This stand is that the negotiations can be continued only if the United States and NATO display readiness to come back to the situation that existed before the beginning of deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

This is realised full well in NATO countries. Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou said: "Britain, FRG and Italy, which yielded to the American pressure and agreed to deploy nuclear medium-range missiles, bear responsibility, equally with the United States, for the obtaining tense atmosphere in East-West relations". The hopes that the Soviet Union could be forced to give up its stand when deployment of missiles begins did not materialise. Moreover, the result was quite the opposite.

Really, it is useless to try to force the Soviet Union to conduct negotiations by resorting to the policy of pressure, blackmail and force.

'POLITICAL DEAFNESS' OF U.S., NATO 'YES-MEN' HIT

LD071953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The meeting of the NATO defense ministers is being completed in Brussels today. According to a correspondent from the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, the participants in the meeting intend to appeal to the Soviet Union to return to the Geneva talks. The agency also cites excerpts from a press conference by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who told journalists that Washington is prepared to resume the Geneva talks and that it is allegedly only up to the Soviet Union.

Gennadiy Vedenyapin has the latest news commentary:

[Vedenyapin] Washington and its yes-men in the NATO choir cannot be accused of a lack of hypocrisy. If one were to believe them, the fault for everything would lie in Moscow's intractability. This and, of course, the Soviet Union's striving to deceive the trustful NATOites at any price in calculating the military-strategic balance are what allegedly prevent the West from aiming for an honest and constructive dialogue with Moscow. What the Western politicians have to do is patiently persuade the Soviet Union to return to the table of the Geneva talks, while behind this screen Washington would continue to erect a new nuclear missile palisade.

It is difficult to say which such appeals contain more of: hypocrisy or a stubborn unwillingness to look the truth in the eyes. They must know in the West how much effort and goodwill our country has invested for the Geneva dialogue to end successfully.

They knew perfectly well in the West -- although they feigned to be hard of hearing -- that as soon as the military-strategic parity began to be broken, the USSR would leave the talks. The Soviet leadership has more than once given notice of this, just as it has repeatedly given notice of possible forced retaliatory measures. Briefly, NATO politicians are now placing the peoples of their countries before the dangerous consequences of their own political deafness. They are now trying to persuade us to relent, while they themselves are not only talking of but are also implementing the program for the so-called upgrading of NATO's arms. At the bloc's headquarters, one is evidently assuming that Pershings and cruise missiles are perhaps not quite enough for a constructive dialogue with Moscow. To be more convincing, it was decided in Brussels to back the declaration of love for peace with new armaments: 700 more tanks, 260 more combat planes, and 2 more submarines.

Simply demonstrating a pathological deafness, Norwegian Defense Minister Sjaastad said: Moscow must now suggest to us how the Geneva talks can be resumed.

Let us remark that the best intentions in foreign policy -- if, of course, one presupposes the presence of such intentions -- are incompatible with political deafness and even more so with elementary political illiteracy.

The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which was heard and correctly understood by the whole of progressive mankind, says with the utmost clarity: Should the United States and other NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, then the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do so.

'MILITARISTIC NOOSE' TIGHTENING AROUND NATO

LD072125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov video commentary]

[Text] Greetings, comrades. At NATO sessions the tone is invariably set by the highest ranking U.S. military officers. This time, the Brussels meetings have other invisible guests present -- Pershings and Tomahawks. They have successfully penetrated Europe and now the NATO partners have been offered some other plans to discuss -- also brought in from across the ocean. For example, there is the plan for further spiralling the so-called conventional arms race, Reagan's idea of preparing for star wars, and so on.

The Washington strategists apparently consider this the appropriate moment to draw the militaristic noose even tighter on its allies. But now I would like to dwell on something else. The NATO session has been convened immediately after the start of the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. nuclear missiles. This action, as is known, led to the wrecking of the Geneva talks and seriously complicated and exacerbated the international situation.

But those who bear direct responsibility for such a fatal development of events are now particularly willing to speak about peace and security, lamenting with striking pharisaism the failure at Geneva and asserting at the same time that the talks will be resumed if not today then tomorrow, that the nuclear missiles deployed near the frontiers of the socialist countries allegedly create the most favorable atmosphere for reaching an understanding.

What is it based on, this, let us put it delicately, strange logic? FRG Chancellor Kohl explains that it is based on the U.S. missiles' making the necessary impression on the USSR and forcing it to return to Geneva. And such things are being said even now when the whole world is discussing the countermeasures being taken by the USSR that are protecting its security and that of the other states of the socialist community. Soviet people know well that the United States will not acquire military superiority. Nor are we striving for such superiority. There is no need to try to persuade us to sit down at the conference table. But there exists only one way to this: If the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will also be ready to do this. This is clearly stated in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's 24 November statement.

The participants in the Brussels session of NATO should once again attentively study this document. Without this, all of their appeals for reaching understanding and for a continuation of the talks are only empty demagoguery and attempts to delude the world public.

OGARKOV STATEMENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCE REVIEWED

LD070207 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] In a first strike by its strategic forces the United States is already capable of delivering over 12,000 nuclear warheads. This was revealed by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov at a press conference on Monday, but he added that altogether the United States and NATO are in possession of over 40,000 nuclear warheads. Despite this awesome arsenal the administration wants another 572 missiles to be deployed in Europe. Why? Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov makes this comment:

The reason is, as Marshal Ogarkov said, that with these missiles Washington hopes to acquire what is known as a disarming first strike capability. In other words the idea is to deny the Soviet Union a retaliatory strike, but the Soviet marshal stressed that in modern conditions this goal cannot be achieved. Citing the recent statement by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, Marshal Ogarkov said that this country was compelled to take countersteps that would match the American deployment. Seaborne Soviet weapons that are being deployed with regard to United States territory would be as effective, accurate, and powerful as the American missiles in Western Europe. What is more, their flight time to target will be the same as that of cruise and Pershing II missiles. Other steps will be taken, too, to safeguard the security of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

Those who are now saying that these Soviet measures represent a sinister threat to the United States mislead the American public. In his statement Yuriy Andropov stressed that these countermeasures would not be in excess of what was being done against us. At the Monday press conference in Moscow it was confirmed once again that this nation would act within the limits dictated by the activities of the NATO countries. Those who believed what President Reagan and his aides said about strengthening American security, making this world a safer place to live in, or even wiping out this class of missiles from the face of the earth, have a good chance to compare those statements with reality. There can be no such thing as American security being better than Soviet security, this is what parity is all about. It must be both military parity and parity in terms of security. By not bringing this crucial message home the United States President and his administration did a terrible disservice to their people.

As a matter of fact, at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union had put in a great effort to work out a formula that could spell equal security for everybody. This nation kept repeating that it did not want the unilateral disarmament of the West, all it wanted was equal levels with NATO in missiles, warheads and nuclear-capable aircraft. With its latest promise to go down to 140 medium-range missiles in its European zone and also to destroy, not redeploy, the missiles slated for reduction, the Soviet Union had walked more than its half of the road to an honest agreement.

In response all we heard from the West was the need to be firm to break the Soviets down by beginning to deploy. We would not like to consider the current situation irreversible. The Soviet Union would respond positively if a more realistic approach got the upper hand in the West, and if NATO showed the willingness to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment. This was made absolutely clear in Yuriy Andropov's statement and reaffirmed at the news conference in Moscow.

HISTORY OF SOVIET, U.S. INF PROPOSALS RETRACED

PM091016 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 December Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 4,000-word article by Yu. Bandura titled "A Chronicle of the Geneva Talks: How and Why Washington Frustrated the Reaching of Agreement on Nuclear Arms in Europe."

Bandura opens by briefly describing the deliveries of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy, seeing them as "the culmination of the course followed by Washington of deliberately frustrating" the Geneva talks. He then gives a table showing the "approximate equilibrium" existing in medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles between NATO and the USSR as of 1 October 1983, and proceeds to list at length the various proposals made by the USSR since 6 November 1979, when PRAVDA published its interview with Brezhnev. Each instance is followed by his version of the U.S. response to it. In conclusion, Bandura writes:

"The moratorium unilaterally imposed by the USSR on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons remained in effect for 18 months. We also stopped the deployment of additional missiles beyond the Urals, in regions from where they could have reached the territory of West European states.

"During the talks, the USSR has withdrawn from service in Europe dozens of medium-range missiles. The SS-5 missiles, whose range is no less than that of the SS-20 and whose charge yield is superior, have been entirely withdrawn from the combat lineup in the European zone.

"Washington's response to all these goodwill gestures was only the 'zero' and 'interim' options, together with the 'new initiative' which was proclaimed by R. Reagan, on 27 September 1983 and which produced nothing new.... And throughout the period of the Geneva talks -- not a single step to meet the Soviet Union halfway, not a single effort to reach mutually acceptable agreements. By starting to deploy the Pershings and cruise missiles the United States has rendered the talks totally senseless. Or rather, it has unilaterally broken them off.

"The talks could have been fruitful. But all efforts of the Reagan administration were aimed at frustrating them. Washington's actions were also actively aided by the FRG, British, and Italian Governments. Nevertheless, the end goal pursued by the United States and its partners -- to secure military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the socialist community -- remains unattainable, just as unattainable as it was on 30 November 1981, when the White House came to Geneva with its 'zero option.'

"The only tangible result of Washington's diplomacy of hypocritical militarism is that Europe and the whole world have drawn closer to the dividing line beyond which is thermonuclear catastrophe. This line has not yet been crossed. And this is why Moscow comes out again with the appeal to sober reason, contained in Yu.V. Andropov's statement:

"'We call on those who are pushing the world along the path of the increasingly dangerous arms race to give up the unrealizable calculations that in this way they can achieve military superiority to enable them to dictate their will to other peoples and states.'"

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR MEETING

PM081301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Orakhov dispatch: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec -- A routine plenary session was held today at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. Bulgarian delegation leader L. Shopov, who addressed it, once again testified that the NATO countries are continuing to evade a businesslike and constructive response to the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in February and June of this year and are avoiding a discussion of the chief issues at the Vienna talks. The West, he said, is not prepared to negotiate in Vienna on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis.

Bulgaria's representative declared that a new, more dangerous situation is taking shape in Europe as a result of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles that has begun in West European countries. This arouses in the peoples serious concern for the fate of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

NURIYEV RECEIVES CEMA AGRICULTURE DELEGATES

LD081808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the heads of delegations taking part in a session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Agricultural Cooperation from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. During the talks, which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, Comrade Nuriyev informed the participants in the meeting about the work being done in the Soviet Union on further developing agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex, the implementation of the Food Program. Taking part in the talk was Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture.

AUCCTU SECRETARY GLADKIY SPEAKS AT TU CONFERENCE

PM080944 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Ye. Shashkov report: "Conference Opened"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers opened in Moscow yesterday. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR are participating in its work. The meeting will discuss questions of the role of trade unions in further enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation among labor collectives and will also outline a coordination plan for production and economic ties among trade unions for the next 2 years. During the conference there will be an exchange of experience on the most urgent problems of trade union work.

The conference was opened by AUCCTU Secretary L.I. Gladkiy. Our meeting, he pointed out, is taking place at a very troubled and crucial time. The exacerbation of the international situation and the stepping up of tension in the world, which have resulted from the present U.S. Administration's adventurist policy, arouse alarm and profound concern. This is why the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has elicited a wide response and understanding from all sober-minded people. Consistently implementing the policy jointly elaborated by the top party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow on 28 June 1983, the Soviet leadership has announced the adoption of decisive countermeasures, including the acceleration -- agreed upon by the GDR and CSSR Governments -- of preparatory work to deploy enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of those countries.

In the present situation, the speaker pointed out, it is extremely important to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations. There is an ever increasing need for unity of action and cohesion among the socialist community countries and for deepening our states' cooperation. Here the special attention of communist and workers parties is drawn to ensuring that the fraternal countries' cooperation actively influences the intensification of their economies and the enhancement of the effectiveness of mutual ties. The results of this work are determined to a considerable extent by the fruitfulness of labor collectives' cooperation, an important contribution to whose improvement is made by trade unions, I.I. Gladkiy emphasized.

Then a debate began on the questions to be discussed. Participating in it were AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and the secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers participating in the meeting. The international conference in Moscow will last 3 days.

NATO SECRETARY GEN LUNS' CAREER VIEWED

PM081610 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "'Payment in Kind'"]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns is preparing for retirement. He departs holding the record for length of service in that post. The 12 years were devoted entirely to building up the military potential of the main imperialist bloc, sharpening the aggressive spearhead of its conceptions, and standardizing not only the Atlanticists' weapons, but -- which is much more difficult -- their way of thinking.

He is going to take a rest with a sense of satisfaction. The "lapse" in the direction of detente and common sense which was permitted through an oversight on the part of certain NATOites in the late seventies has been made good on the whole. The nightmare of peaceful coexistence which tormented Mr Luns is being dispelled. Good-neighborliness is only mentioned on the major Christian festivals. And rearmament programs have been marked out up to the end of the century. The well known army rule "Do what I do" has been modified to read "Do what he does." "He" is Washington, of course. The allies have aligned themselves in solidarity with the "most extreme strategic alternative, in the assessment of the French Socialists and West German Social Democrats, of all those put forward by the United States in the last 30 years." A finale worthy of J. Luns' labors. Now he can pause for breath.

Farewells always provide an opportunity for reflection. NATO Headquarters is prey to this, too. How will Lord Carrington, whom everyone expects to succeed Mr Luns, turn out? What do his refined manners conceal? Will not the high style be too much in matters which are conducted in the harsh language of megatons, ICBM's, SLBM's, and enhanced range, accuracy, and radiation? J. Luns did not resemble a siren either outwardly or in the tenor of his character. His huge figure, stentorian voice, and abrupt style of speech were the embodiment of determination, straightforwardness, and insusceptibility to intellectual doubts. And that did the alliance no harm. It certainly has not done the alliance any harm since 1975, although at times the secretary general could have been a bit more careful, a bit more cunning, shall we say. That applies, in particular, to the present moment -- in his farewell speeches.

These speeches are in plentiful supply. One of them is worth a closer look. I have in mind J. Luns' long speech at the Western European Union Assembly, an organization of seven European countries belonging to NATO. This speech is not without interest in its text and subtext, its admissions and its silences, and also its highly significant contradictions.

"Peace," Mr Luns stressed, "depends on the reliability of the nuclear deterrent of the United States, France, and Britain." "At the present time the alliance's armed forces are stronger than 12 years ago." Noting that "the Soviet Union probably does not seek war," J. Luns went on: "If the nuclear deterrent did not exist, the potential of the Soviet troops stationed along the iron curtain would be much higher than at present. The time available to the North Atlantic alliance for a response is becoming increasingly significant. But will the time gained be used properly? Hesitations should be cast aside and appropriate measures adopted as soon as possible."

What a lot of new, unexpected material at one go. It seems that the NATO armed forces have not decayed at all. Contrary to the stories disseminated by Washington, the military activeness of the bloc members has grown.

For J. Luns, it is a question of increasing the lead over the Soviet Union (and not of making up the lag, which does not exist). How? What measures does he have in mind? Improving and stockpiling conventional arms as well as nuclear and chemical arms, enhancing the overall militarist tone in NATO.

J. Luns attacked those who "do not observe their commitments" and do not automatically increase their military spending every year. "In the Netherlands, for instance," he boomed, "the defense budget is steadily diminishing. Instead of an arms race, what happens here is more of a tortoise race and, what is more, the tortoises are walking backwards. The North Atlantic Alliance's armaments were not renewed in time, because defense spending fell 25-30 percent in real terms compared with what it was at the end of World War II. The greater part of the Netherlands budget is spent on social purposes."

Who but J. Luns could express a thought with such militarisitc perfection? He finds it tragic that some of the bloc members allowed themselves to grow weaker after World War II, when they should have gone right on preparing for World War III. Instead of that, they embarked on social do-gooding. Luckily, they came to their senses in good time, and now the main thing -- here we repeat the speaker's words -- is to "cast aside hesitations" and spur on the arms race at a breathtaking pace.

J. Luns admits that "the NATO countries have a sufficient quantity of armament to inflict strikes on practically all the Warsaw Pact countries." "In these conditions, in his words, the precise quantity of nuclear arms is of no particular significance." [quotemarks as published] What next? There is an answer to that too. "The uncertainty about the real potential of the utilization (of nuclear arsenals) itself becomes a deterrent factor. The main thing is for the Soviet Union not to use its nuclear weapons first," Mr Luns stated.

J. Luns kept quiet, for the sake of convenience, about the Soviet pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. A specter that has to be deterred is badly needed. For the same reason, he naturally did not even hint at the socialist community's proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. With the conclusion of such a treaty, uncertainty would give way to predictability. If this were on one side -- the socialist side -- it would be all right. But equally, on both sides -- that is not necessary at all, in the view of the bloc leaders. After all, the Atlantic alliance's task is to deter not itself, but the Soviet Union and its friends, to seek its own advantage everywhere, and not to equalize the conditions of existence for everyone indiscriminately. And in general, deterrence is a purely military-political concept. It must not be interpreted pedantically. The word "deterrence" was chosen to replace "rolling back" so as not to startle the geese before they are ready for plucking. Please note -- they changed the word, not the objective.

After many years as secretary general, J. Luns should know that the socialist countries can tell the difference between the cord aglets on a NATO uniform and the nuclear brick the bloc is concealing inside its shirt. If he knows, he is not saying. In the final analysis he coundn't care less what others think. While there is no shooting it is more important that his own people believe. Believe and keep on filling up the trough around which the NATO hawks are squawking their assurances that they are concerned for the common good.

Everything the leadership of the bloc, headed by the United States, does is right -- this is the main idea J. Luns has been trying to get across. Don't veer off onto the path of accord with the socialist countries.

The deployment of new Soviet weapons, particularly on the territory of the CSSR, in response to the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe "should not cause particular concern," he said, reiterating a thesis put into circulation in the West for the express purpose of confusing the public. A few minutes later, the same Luns informed his audience that "the problem will become much more serious if the Russians deploy SS-22 missiles." To all appearances, Luns then, as he often used to, went and gave away the contents of a NATO document which had been prepared for the future, when efforts would begin to validate the NATO "arms-upgrading" programs in response, as it were, to Soviet countermeasures.

I am not going to comment on Mr Luns' opinion on the significance of British and French nuclear forces in the overall NATO potential. It is notable not for its essential features, which are visible to any unprejudiced eye, but for the fact that it was expressed by the bloc secretary general and that it shows how utterly artificial and provocative is Washington's refusal to include these forces in the Geneva talks' arithmetic. Let us look at J. Luns' broader generalizations.

He gives his explanations of phenomena which often nonplus Washington's most faithful admirers. J. Luns associates the heightened aggressiveness of the United States ("the country which more often than any other operates outside its own territory") with the decline of Europe's role ("Europe's commitments have dwindled"). "By setting up the Rapid Deployment Force the United States acquired a means of interfering in any region," the speaker said. And if this interference were to occur, "the European allies," he demands, "would have to place their airfields and other ground installations at the disposal of the United States, and pershaps even deploy forces outside the Continent of Europe."

By and large, J. Luns believes, Europeans must forge an even stronger link between their interests and the goodwill of the United States and pay even more in money and "in kind" for the "indispensable" U.S. military support. And for the sake of balance, he offered some advice directed at the United States: Don't be capricious. By "defending" Europe, the United States is not just doing a favor. It is not forgetting to "defend its own territory."

This was not a general statement, it was said at the precise time when the first batches of Pershing and cruise missiles were arriving in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. When Western Europe had started to acquire a new role -- launchpad for U.S. first-strike weapons. When the "payment in kind" extolled by J. Luns had ceased to be merely the free transfer of military bases, ranges, and psychological warfare facilities to the United States. The thirst of U.S. militarism, which despises age-old international norms, will henceforth be slaked at the expense of West European security and the West European peoples will become U.S. hostages. Just as in the Dark Ages vassals indulged the whims of the feudal lord, sacrificing conscience and honor.

Well, let us thank Mr Luns for his contribution to political enlightenment. Indeed, when he leaves, one may have to wait a long time for similar revelations.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS 'CAPITULATE' TO U.S.

LD081727 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Having opened the way to the deployment of new U.S. missiles on their territories and thus linking themselves firmer with the adventuristic militarist course of the Reagan administration, the Governments of Britain, the FRG, Italy are, naturally, losing the ability to uphold in a serious way the national interests of their peoples.

At a meeting of the NATO Eurogroup that ended in Brussels, the majority of defence ministers of the North Atlantic Alliance capitulated to the United States, having agreed to make jointly the maximum contribution to the development of the arms race in the continent. When rebuked unceremoniously by U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger that NATO spends little for military requirements, the representative of Britain, the first country in Europe to admit U.S. cruise missiles into its territory, dared only to complain meekly that Britain's budget is strained. The statement of the FRG defence minister Woerner was no more "courageous". He not only supported the U.S. policy of deterrence but also promised to Washington to do everything to suppress the anti-missile movement in West Germany.

Hypocritically stating their adherence to the idea of "a balance at the lowest possible level," the NATO ministers at the same time announced under the United States pressure that in 1984 alone they will deploy in the European zone 700 latest tanks, 350 armoured carriers, 300 planes, 40,000 anti-tank missiles, submarines, frigates, destroyers and other up-to-date weapon systems.

Meanwhile the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the build-up of armaments by West European countries are directed at the liquidation of the rough parity of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty that formed in the European Continent and that objectively ensures European security and stability.

Parity is the most reliable guarantee of peace in Europe and the socialist countries will not allow anyone to disrupt it.

Shedding crocodile tears about the ending of the talks on nuclear arms in Europe, expressing in their communique the hypocritical "regret" about the "untapped possibilities" in Geneva, a number of participants in the Brussels meeting pretend that they are unaware that it is precisely the United States which from the very start did not wish to achieve mutually acceptable agreement in Geneva and used the talks as a cover for the actions of the United States and other NATO countries aimed at undermining European security.

"The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the security of peoples guaranteed not by way of building-up and inventing ever new types of armaments but, on the contrary, by way or reducing the existing armaments to immeasurably lower levels,: said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

The consistent and principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government combining firm rebuff to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism with the tireless efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war is strongly approved by all sober-minded people on earth and this fact cannot be overlooked by NATO masterminds.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR CITED ON INF TALKS, WORLD EVENTS

OW091017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 9 KYODO -- A leading official of the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA warnedhere Friday not to underestimate the Soviet Union on future of the ruptured Soviet-U.S. talks on reduction of intermediate nuclear forces (INF).

Nikolay Yefimov, first subeditor of IZVESTIYA, gave the warning when he and other Soviet delegates to the just-ended second Soviet-Japanese round table conference were interviewed by KYODO news service.

Yefimov said, "The Soviet Union and United States were balanced in power until early September but the U.S. deployment of new nuclear missile weapons tipped that balance to Soviet disadvantage."

He mentioned no concrete plan as to resumption of the INF talks and warned not to underestimated his country, suggesting the Soviet Union is ready to cope with any situation.

Criticizing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "warlike" policy, he said, "We do not believe Reagan wants a nuclear war but we do fear a war might break out by accident."

On Soviet-Japanese relations now in impasse, Karen Khachaturov, vice president of NOVOSTI press agency, said, "It is not the Soviets but Japanese that blocks the way to improving bilateral relations."

As one example, he said, Japan bans exchanges on parliamentarians and Japan will not issue a visa to a Soviet cabinet minister who wants to visit Japan.

When asked about a possibility of a Japan-Soviet summit meeting to break the deadlocked relations, he said "it is a good idea" but that such talks would not be helpful as long as Japan maintained its present attitude.

He complained that there has been no positive response from Japan to a Soviet proposal to conclude a Soviet-Japanese goodneighbor and cooperation treaty.

On the Lebanese situation, Khachaturov blamed the U.S. for causing the present tension and expressed concern that Israel and Syria may become involved in a head-on military confrontation.

On China-Soviet relations, Fedor Burlatskiy, political commentator of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (literary newspaper), gave his optimistic view that "the two countries would normalize their relations sooner or later."

NATO DEFENSE MINISTER'S 'POMPOUS' COMMUNIQUE

LD082239 Moscow Domestic Serice in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The final communique of the Council of NATO Defense Ministers has been published in Brussels. Here with the latest news commentary is Viktor Levin:

The NATO ministers' communique clearly hopes to break all previous records for hypocrisy and slander. Attention to the truth has always been scant in NATO circles, but this time they are distorting it so much that it is completely unrecognizable. After beginning with a pompous [word indistinct] about the defensive nature of the North Atlantic bloc, the sirens gathered in Evere attempted to distract Europeans with their mellifluous signing, and to lay all the blame for the deteriorating situation on the USSR, but the false notes in the signing are so obvious that there is no need for anyone to block his ears, as the Odysseus of legend did to his traveling companions, to avoid surrendering to those who are bringing disaster upon Europe.

The defense ministers assert that they are supposedly concerned to achieve the lowest possible level of armed forces, that they are showing moderation -- as the communique proclaims -- is the question of nuclear weapons. They hypocritically call on the USSR to follow their example, and again resort to spurious claims that allegedly the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles made it necessary to bestow Pershing-II and cruise missiles on West Europe.

In reality, facts show convincingly that this is not so at all. The USSR, as Marshal Ogarkov noted at the press conference in Moscow on 5 December, has 938 medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe, including 465 bombers, and 473 missiles, of which about half are old. The NATO bloc has 857 such delivery vehicles. This includes 162 British and French missiles, and 695 bombers. The USSR has a few more delivery vehicles, but NATO has almost one and a half times as many nuclear warheads, and on the whole an approximate balance exists in Europe in this type of weapon.

The figures adduced convincingly reaffirm that the Soviet SS-20 missiles have not changed this balance, and have not created a critical situation. And if we are facing one now, the responsibility for this lies wholly and completely with the United States and NATO as a whole which, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's stateement of 24 November stresses, is taking a step aimed at tilting the scales in its favor. And no amount of verbal twists or turns by the NATO members will conceal the fact that it is precisely their militarist actions which increase the real danger that the United States will bring disaster down upon the peoples of Europe.

Attempts by the NATO war ministers to shift the blame are designed not only to distort the truth, but also to justify the course toward strengthening armaments, which is clearly discernible in the conference communique.

U.S. 'REFUSING' TO SIGN HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENT

LD082142 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

It might seem strange, to say the least, that the United States, whose leaders swear allegiance to freedom and democracy and strike the stance of "defenders of human rights" in other countries, is stubbornly refusing to this day to ratify most of documents on human rights that have been adopted by the international community over many years.

Suffice it to say that the United States to this day refuses to sign the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, the international covenant on civil and political rights, the convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of genocide.

Though the last one of the afore-mentioned documents was approved by the United Nations General Assembly back in 1948 the United States still keeps from ratifying it, clearly not wishing to tie its hands. Isn't this why official Washington recoursed with such ease to genocide in the "dirty war" in Vietnam and nowadays during the aggression in Grenada? Isn't this why the United States encourages so persistently its allies, be it Israel in the Middle East or the Republic of South Africa on the African Continent, to resort to the criminal practice of genocide that has been condemned and outlawed by the world community.

It is easy to see through the motives by which the United States is guided in not wishing to ratify two international conventions concluded in the ILO framework: the convention of the freedom of association and protection of the right to organization (it has been ratified by 93 states) and the convention on the application of the principals of law to organization and implementation of collective agreements (it has been ratified by 110 states).

The practice of restriction and persecution of the activity of trade unions, black and other democratic organizations in the United States, the persecution of dissidents, the surveillance by the FBI and the CIA over their activity are clearly at variance with the principles of many international covenants, agreements and conventions. And Congressman Charles Rangel was, certainly, justified in arriving at such a conclusion: It is important that the United States which presents itself as a supporter of human rights should start protecting the rights of its own citizens. Otherwise the government's policy in this sphere will be regarded as sheer hypocricy.

Indeed, this is how it is regarded not only in the United States but also in the international arena.

NATO LORD CARRINGTON ELECTED NATO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD082011 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text) Brussels December 8 TASS -- A session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers taking place here has today elected Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary, NATO's new secretary general to replace Joseph Luns.

U.S. 'MISSILE PLANS' FOR EUROPE, ASIA DECRIED

LD062029 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Oleg Alekseyev commentary]

[Excerpts] In Washington recently, the military research organization Science Application published a report on the prospects of Tomahawk cruise missile deployment. The news of another American missile plan emerged on the threshold of the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe -- cruise missiles and ballistic Pershing II's. Was it an accidental coincidence? Hardly so.

Initially, the Asian supplement to America's Euromissiles was to be made up of air- and sea-based nuclear weapons systems. Now, Washington obviously intends to step up the siting of land-based medium-range missiles in the Asia and Pacific region. Incidentally, the media in Asian countries, including ASEAN members, have started printing obviously Washington-inspired materials on the alleged necessity of this rearmament. Washington claims that its nuclear hardware is allegedly needed to protect countries in the Far East and Southeast Asia against the threat stemming from the USSR and from Vietnam, an odd allegation in the arsenal of American propagandists.

The Reagan administration resorts to this pretext in order to deploy its complex and forward-based first-strike nuclear weapons first in Western Europe and then in Asia, while attributing aggressive inclinations to other people. The very fact of stationing additional nuclear weapons in Europe and along the eastern and southern perimeters of Asia exposes the aggressive schemes of America's political and military leadership.

The goal of these schemes is to draw the launching sites nearer to the targets to reduce the time of flights, an important consideration in terms of planning the first strike, that is, in terms of launching aggression. So the implementation of America's new missiles plans in Asia as well as in Europe has nothing to do with strengthening peace and security in those areas.

On the contrary, by spreading the network of its missile bases and other military facilities in Western Europe, in the Far East and in Southeast Asia, the United States creates a danger of involving its partners in a nuclear conflict. With reference to the deployment of American Euromissiles, the Soviet leader Andropov said this in his recent statement: As for the security of America's West European allies, this seems to interest America's leaders only to the extent that West Europeans will be able -- with their lives and their cities -- to reduce the retribution against the United States if Washington were to yield to the temptation to start a nuclear war in the illusory hope of winning it. Facts show that Washington treats the security of its Asian partners in much the same way. That is why in Asia, as in Western Europe, the criminal policy of the Reagan administration has resulted in a powerful movement of protest against America's nuclear preparations in the region.

'INTIMIDATION' REALITY BEHIND U.S. 'HOSPITALITY'

PM081508 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 3 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "About American Hospitality" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] As is known, people in Washington are very fond of discoursing on freedom in general and freedom to travel from country to country in particular. How much ink they have used in their attempts to prove that the United States is the state most open for such contacts!

How many angry speeches have been made condemning the imaginary "iron curtain" that the Soviet Union supposedly created to prevent these contacts!

But recently, as members of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace invited to New York by the UN Secretariat to participate in a forum of nongovernmental organizations on disarmament, we were afforded an opportunity of seeing what the much-vaunted American hospitality is like in practice.

We received the cabled invitation from New York on 25 September. We at once requested visas from the American Embassy in Moscow, confident that there would be no difficulty over obtaining them, as the United States has pledged under a treaty with the United Nations not to raise any obstacles to people invited by its Secretariat. At the present time, however, such questions are resolved not at all simply in Washington. U.S. Embassy employees answered all our questions by saying that our applications were being studied and it was impossible to say exactly at the time whether we would receive visas.

Time was slipping by, and the start of the Week of Action for Disarmament, to which the forum of nongovernmental organizations at the United Nations was pegged, was approaching. And only on 22 October, 48 HOURS before the start of the Week of Action for Disarmament, were we finally informed that we could travel to New York. However, the embassy stuck in all of our passports an unusual, formidable paper, which read:

"A) The visa is issued only for participation in a UN conference;

"B) Travel is restricted to the vicinity of the UN Headquarters (within a radius of 25 miles from Columbus Circle, New York City);

"C) Any deviations or extensions of stay without the prior consent of the U.S. Immigration Service are prohibited;

"D) If you violate the terms of this visa you will be liable to deportation (expulsion) or other sanctions."

And then on the morning of 24 October, the day that the Week of Action for Disarmament began, we finally flew out of Moscow. In our time, too, it is not easy to get to New York. The U.S. Administration has erected a real barrier between our countries by tearing up all agreements with Aeroflot. Therefore we had to travel "in relays," as the saying goes. We flew from Moscow to Berlin in an Aeroflot aircraft, were taken from Berlin to Brussels by an aircraft of Interflug, the GDR airline, and set out from Brussels for New York in an aircraft of the Belgian Sabena company.

I do not know how long we traveled, but we finally got to New York's familiar Kennedy Airport. We had to stand in line quite a long time at the border control point, to which passengers are admitted one by one. Appearing before the controller's strict eyes, I held out my diplomatic passport to him. The controller was already prepared for the meeting with me and at once took me to one side, where his senior chief was awaiting us. I was soon joined by my fellow travelers, who had also been invited there -- V. Zhurkin, deputy director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, and V. Kokashvili, a staffer of our committee.

Having once again carefully studied our passports, this representative of the Immigration Service stuck another paper in them called "CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE COUNTRY". This paper, printed on a departmental form of the U.S. Justice Department, read:

"Your admission to the country is conditional on the following:

"1) You must immediately proceed from the point of entry to the country to the region where the UN central establishments are located in New York City and stay permanently in that region throughout your stay in the United States. The vicinity of the UN central establishments is confined to a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle, which is located in the center of Manhattan Island in New York City.

"2) You must have a valid visa or some other valid document ensuring your entry to the country from which you have come(!) or to any third country after the end of the time of your stay in the vicinity of the UN central establishments.

"3) After the expiry or annulment (?) of the UN invitation you must immediately (!) leave U.S. territory.

"4) You must not engage in any activity in the United States in addition to fulfilling your official duties in the vicinity of the UN central establishments."

So this was how we were familiarized the real American hospitality. Not that there was anything new for us in all this. The formidable papers pasted into the passports of those invited to the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in June 1982 -- Patriarch Pimen; V. Tereshkova, the world's first woman cosmonaut and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and Ye. Ponomareva, a staffer of our committee -- were couched in precisely the same spirit.

It goes without saying that none of us Soviet public figures setting out for the United States on UN invitations has intended or does intend to engage in any "activity" there which poses a threat to the U.S. Government. Why, then, intimidate us with the prospect of "deportation or other sanctions," as U.S. Embassy employees in the USSR not too politely put it?

In my view, in not one country in the world, apart from the United States, is the issuing of entry visas accompanied by such crude and provocative conditions. What, after all this, is the worth of the Washington leaders' hypocritical discourses on the importance of contacts between people and on the benefit of travel from country to country?

U.S. CHARGES OF USSR FORCED LABOR 'CONCOCTIONS'

PM081533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "International Notes": "Witches' Sabbath on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] Capitol Hill in Washington, where the U.S. Congress is located, has recently become increasingly reminiscent of the legendary Bald Mountain where witches and other evil forces held their Sabbaths. The Sabbaths now underway on the legislators' hill in Washington are predominantly anti-Soviet. The witches in question are high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration. They have been handing congressmen weighty files listing various "violations of human rights" in the Soviet Union. The congressmen and senators conscientiously read out the content of these files from their rostrums and then adopt the appropriate anti-Soviet resolutions.

An indicative example of these concoctions is provided by Resolution 100 adopted by the House of Representatives (a similar resolution has also been approved by the Senate). It "condemns forced labor in the Soviet Union" and instructs the U.S. President to "protest this reprehensible policy to the Soviet Government on behalf of the United States in the strongest terms and at every opportunity," particularly as it further "helps to fuel international tension." There you have it!

Congress was provided with the pretext for this latest Sabbath by the U.S. State Department back on 9 February. It was then that the State Department published its latest fabrication about "forced labor" in the USSR in the form of a "report," having started at the beginning of this year to fuel the psychological war against our country in accordance with Reagan's declared "crusade" against socialism. There was also a specific reason -- Washington was trying to persuade the West Europeans to refuse supplies of Soviet gas on the grounds that the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline is being "built by convicts." This fabrication was exposed even then. Now it has erupted again.

In its report the State Department shamelessly cited incredible figures concerning those engaged in "forced labor." It was claimed in particular that "at least 10,000 political prisoners and people imprisoned for their religious beliefs are performing forced labor." All these figures, together with the corresponding State Department phraseology, were reproduced word for word in Resolution 100.

Who fabricated the slanderous State Department "proof"? The same source, as always -- the U.S. CIA. It is the CIA's concocted figures that have made the rounds from one State Department report to another and from there to the U.S. Congress' resolution.

To meet their own requirements the transatlantic master falsifiers have been interpreting as "force labor" the provisions of the basic principles of the USSR and union republic Law on Corrective Labor, which says in Article 27: "Each convict is obliged to work. It is incumbent on the administration of corrective labor institutions to ensure that convicts are employed in socially useful labor, bearing in mind their fitness for work and, as far as possible, their specialized skill." This, incidentally, is in full accord with the USSR Constitution and with international law.

If the professional anti-Sovietists from the State Department and the CIA and those participants in the Sabbath who have yet again danced to their tune were to take the trouble at least to read the 1926 Convention on Slavery, which Resolution 100 cites, they would see for themselves how accurately the above-mentioned provision of the basic principles of the USSR and union republic Law on Corrective Labor corresponds to Article 5 of that convention. Nor does it contradict in any way Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the other international documents misused in Resolution 100. Let us turn our attention to another aspect of the anti-Soviet provocation by the U.S. legislators, the State Department, and the U.S. CIA, namely the internal American aspect. By using the old method of producing "red herrings" all over the place, the transatlantic violators of human rights -- including the rights of prisoners in American jails, where more than once recently there have been riots by convicts driven to desperation (at San Quentin, Attica, and so forth) -- want to hide the highly unsavory facts of American reality. And these facts, which have been provoking increasingly sharp criticism in the United States recently, are precisely that -- facts.

Slave-trading is flourishing in the United States despite the fact that it was officially proscribed by Amendment 13 of the U.S. Constitution. At the time when the State Department was compiling its "report" on "forced labor in the USSR," a sensational trial was taking place in California concerning the case of a whole network of slave-traders who had made a fortune out of dealing in "live goods."

Furthermore, U.S. prisons still apply the practice formulated as long ago as 1871 in a recommendation of the court: "By committing a crime, a prisoner not only forfeits his freedom but also loses all his rights. During this time he becomes a slave of the state."

It is no coincidence that an international group of lawyers who investigated American prisons in 1979 came to the conclusion that "convict labor" in U.S. prisons "is tantamount to slavery and in essence violates Section 1 of Amendment 13 of the U.S. Constitution."

The same comission confirmed that U.S. prisons constantly "violate human rights among prisoners who could justifiably be regarded as political prisoners." In the opinion of A. Young, former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands" of political prisoners in American prisons. We can add to this the well-known facts about criminal experiments by the CIA within the framework of the MK-ULTRA program to control people's behavior by means of drugs, brain operations, and so forth.

Are those who are arranging the anti-Soviet Sabbaths on Capitol Hill aware of this? Obviously they are. But they prefer to slander the Soviet Union instead of thinking about how to implement all the international documents cited by them in Resolution 100 within the United States itself, where human rights are flouted by the day and by the hour and where forced labor flourishes in the form of an almost medieval slavery.

U.S.-SOVIET SCIENTISTS' ANTI-NUCLEAR FORUM OPENS

LD081641 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

A symposium of Soviet and American scientists has opened here to analyze the latest scientific data on disastrous ecological and medical effects of nuclear war. The symposium is attended by prominent scientists of the USA and a representative delegation from the USSR, led by Academicain Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and chairman of the Soviet Scientists Committee in Defence of Peace and Against the Threat of Nuclear War.

Stressing the importance of such forums, Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the sponsors of such symposia, sais to the TASS correspondent that the shared opinion of American and Soviet scientists that nuclear war may lead up to the complete destruction of mankind is one more concerned warning about the inadmissibility of such a war. The senator said that urgent steps should be taken to curb the nuclear arms race and that despite all their differences the peoples of the USSR and the USA have a common concern in preventing a third world war which may become the last war for this planet.

This idea runs through all statements made at a preliminary meeting of symposium attendees and organizers, held on the eve of the opening day. Lewis Thomas, the noted American scientist, said that the scientists of the world should do everything in their power to help save this beautiful planet for succeeding generations, for our children and grandchildren. There is nothing more beautiful in the universe than our blue planet surrounded by white clouds, as it is seen on photos taken from aboard the satellites, he added.

"The scientists of the whole world have no task more important today than that of disseminating knowledge on the terrible consequences of nuclear war," the leader of the Soviet delegation, Yevgeniy Velikhov, stressed. It is our duty to explain to people the inadmissibility of a nuclear conflict because it may eventually destroy life on this planet, he said.

U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY LINKS CRITICIZED

LD081919 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- Defence Minister of South Korea Yun Song-min has come to Washington. The Pentagon and the Department of State surrounded this "unofficial" visit with the veil of secrecy. They reaffirmed only the very fact of the arrival of the South Korean emissary and categorically refused to disclose the aims of the visit and what meetings he is to have in the American capital city.

At the local political circles it is noted that the visitors from Seoul started making more frequent visits to Washington in the recent time. Thus, early in December Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong visited Washington and met with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and other high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration. South Korea's Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o is now on a visit to Washington. He is having negotiations with senior officials of the Department of State and other federal departments.

The pilgrimage from Seoul to the United States is most closely linked with the recent visit paid to South Korea by President Reagan who conducted there negotiations on expansion of American-South Korean cooperation and consolidation of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political axis. It is noteworthy that developing friendly relations with the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime, the Reagan administration does not recall human rights which are non-existent with the people of South Korea. Washington just "forgets" about tens of thousands of political prisoners in South Korean jails, the bloody repressions against fighters for democracy, the crying arbitrary rule and full impunity of the local secret police. These questions are not on the agenda of the negotiations. What is discussed are concrete details of consolidation of the military potential of South Korea which is viewed by the Pentagon as a springboard of aggressions of the American military.

Modernisation of the armed forces of South Korea has now been undertaken with the aid of the U.S.A. It is planned to supply the Chon Tu-hwan regime with newest F-16 fighter-bombers. The volume of military aid to Seoul has reached 250 million dollars a year. A U.S. contingent, 40,000 men in all, are stationed in South Korea. In conclusion it can be added that seeking to heighten to the utmost the situation in the Far East, Washington strategists, according to press reports, do not rule out a possibility of siting medium-range missiles and neutron weapons on the territory of that country.

USSR-MPR PANEL DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

PM081636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] The 16th session of the standing subcommission of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow 5 December. It examined questions of further development of bilateral business relations and enhancement of their effectiveness. The sides agreed on the drafting of coordinated proposals on problems and topics of scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1986 through 2000. They also examined results of implementation of the resolution of the subcommission's 15th session and progress in fulfilling the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the long-distance probing of earth from space.

ARKHIPOV LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO INDIA

Addresses Delhi Dinner

LD081613 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 8 TASS -- Arvind Lalbhai, chairman of Soviet section of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, speaking at a dinner in honour of Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heading a Soviet delegation to the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation here, has stressed that mutually beneficial ties between the two countries considerably grew and strengthenened over the past three decades. Today, they cover not only economic and trade relations, but also many other spheres, including scientific and technical research, including space exploration, education, medicine and culture.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union greatly contributed to establishing the key branches of the state sector in the Indian economy and is playing an important role in the further consolidation of the foundation of India's economic independence, and in ensuring the country's industrial progress, Arvind Lalbhai said. Of great importance is also the fact that the Soviet Union is currently India's major trade partner. Indian businessmen are seeking to expand mutually beneficial contacts with the USSR and are displaying lively interest in the import of Soviet industrial equipment, exchange of specialists enabling them to learn more about Soviet technology and facilitating its introduction in the country.

India's economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union has a great future, Arvind Lalbhai said. This is due to the firm relations of friendship based on mutual understanding and trust, common adherence of the Soviet and Indian peoples to peace and socioeconomic progress.

Ivan Arkhipov expressed in his speech confidence that the relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India will continue to strengthen and expand for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of universal peace.

Meets President Singh

LD082151 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Delhi, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Zail Singh, president of India, received here today Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Ivan Arkhipov conveyed to Zail Singh warm greetings and best wishes from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said that the Soviet Union highly appreciates the relations of friendship with India and always has a sincere and cordial attitude toward the friendly Indian people. The USSR will continue to develop its relations with India on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Now within the framework of the joint Soviet-Indian commission a new program has been outlined for developing economic, scientific-technical and commercial cooperation up to 1990.

Z. Singh expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes and in turn ardently requested that Yuriy Andropov be given his most sincere sentiments and best wishes. The president of India gave a very high evaluation of the level of Indo-Soviet relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

KHOMYAKOV GREETED IN KABUL BY DRA LEADERS

Talks With Keshtmand

PM081642 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Dec -- S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, has received the Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tambov Party Obkom, which is in the Afghan capital in connection with the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the USSR and the DRA. During the talk there was a discussion of the development of fraternal Soviet-Afghan relations and fruitful bilateral cooperation in the economic and cultural field.

Received by Karmal

PM091030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Meeting in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Dec -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has received the Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tambov Party Obkom, which is currently on a visit here in connection with the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the USSR and the DRA. During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of relations between the two countries in various spheres were discussed.

DRA ARMY CHIEF APPROVES ANDROPOV INF STATEMENT

PM091036 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Afghan Servicemen's Voice"]

[Text] The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe is warmly approved and widely supported among the most varied strata of Afghan people. Our Afghanistan correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin asked Major General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces main political directorate, to describe how Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement has been received among Afghan servicemen.

"We Afghans," Maj Gen Sadeqi said, "know well the meaning of war. For 4 years now international imperialism has been waging war on the Afghan people, using the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe is an open step toward nuclear war.

Force can be halted only by force -- we know this from our own experience in combating the counterrevolution. That is why people in our country and our Army have welcomed with profound understanding Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and regard it as a manifestation of will which could have a sobering effect on those who are striving to plunge the world into the abyss of nuclear war.

"The statement was unanimously approved by all ranks of the DRA Armed Forces personnel and evidence of this is provided by the atmosphere at rallies and other mass political events taking place in units. This document helps the soldiers, sergeants, officers, and generals perceived even better the face of the Afghan people's main enemy -- U.S. imperialism.

"Large-scale mass political and explanatory work on the statement is now taking place within the Armed Forces, in accordance with the PDPA Secretariat resolution. The text of the statement, which has been published in the newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ (THE SOLDIERS' TRUTH), is being brought to the servicemen at political information sessions. The document is being read aloud and its meaning explained. Many units have started studying the statement within the political education system. At our request, the Soviet comrades from the limited contingent are doing much work to explain the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

"The political work that is being done helps much in stepping up the combat actions of our troops against the counterrevolution. A number of units and subunits have completed combat operations by successfully inflicting tangible losses on the enemy.

"Supporting CPSU policy, the Afghan people and their servicemen are convinced that the Soviet Union's goodwill will be victorious. This will also guarantee our victory over counterrevolutionary forces."

USSR AID, LOCAL EFFORTS BUILD LAOS 'SUCCESSES'

PM081127 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 28 Nov 83) p 20

[Yu. Mikheyev article under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries:" "Laos: New Milestones Along the Path to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Each year the Lao people score new successes in laying the foundations of the socialist society. In Laos it is customary to analyze the year's results on the national holiday -- 2 December -- the day of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. On that day the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], which adheres to Marxist-Leninist positions, came to power in 1975.

The republic's eighth year was marked by important achievements by the Lao working people in developing the economy, consolidating people's power, and further strengthening the moral-political unity between all national groups inhabiting the country.

As Khamphet Phengmuang, first deputy chief of the LPDR National Planning Committee, noted in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the great changes taking place in the republic confirm the correctness of the course mapped by the Third LPRP Congress.

Not everything is, of course, proceeding smoothly in the process of developing the national economy. The state socialist sector is in fact only just being born. Collective farming has so far not had a full opportunity to demonstrate its advantages. Only small-scale private trade is strongly developed so far. The underdeveloped transportation network results in complications with deliveries to isolated and mountain regions. The party and the people's democratic organs of power are well aware of these difficulties and are doing everything to overcome them.

The present successes of the revolution would have been greater had it not been for the intrigues by the counterrevolution. With material and political assistance and support from the forces of imperialism and international reaction, the enemies of people's power are striving to destabilize the situation in the country and frustrate the implementation of socialist transformations. Counterrevolutionary gangs are still being infiltrated into Laos and strongholds and bases are being established for the conduct of subversive terrorist actions and hostile agitation. All this creates additional difficulties along the path of the Lao revolution's progressive development.

The Lao people are laying the foundations of socialism under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the LPRP, relying primarily on their own efforts. In this work, the LPRP and the LPDR Government assign a significant role to the assistance from the socialist community countries.

The Soviet Union has always been and still is one of the LPDR's most loyal friends. Relations between the CPSU and the LPRP, between the USSR and the LPDR are developing successfully in the most varied spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Each year our parties and countries cooperate increasingly closely in resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Relations of Friendship and Solidarity

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR is strengthening.

During the years of people's power and with the USSR's assistance Laos has constructed a bridge across the river Neun, a hospital, petroleum storage facilities, motor vehicle and agricultural machinery repair workshops, a space communication station within the intersputnik system, and a meteorological station. The extraction of concentrated tin ore has been resumed, and a series of geological prospecting operations have been carried out. At present work is continuing with the Soviet Union's assistance on the construction of route No 9, a polytechnical school, a 150-bed hospital, a medium-wave radio station, two bridges on route No 13, a bridge on route No 9, and a state farm, a construction organization and a transportation organization are being established, and equipment and materials are being delivered for three vocational and technical schools, for the veterinary and meteorological services, the agricultural technical college, the agrochemical laboratories, and for other projects. The volume of trade between our countries is constantly growing.

GDR'S FISCHER ON DEPLOYMENT, TIES WITH FRG

PM081351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer: "Source of Strength and Confidence"]

[Text] Berlin -- Ignoring the numerous peace initiatives by the USSR and the will of hudreds of millions of people, the United States has undertaken the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles systems in West Europe. This step, as Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the SPCU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared, is aimed at disturbing the approximate equilibrium of forces, including nuclear forces, prevailing in Europe and at tipping the scales in favor of the United States and NATO as a whole.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly warned that such a step cannot remain without consequences. The measures announced by the Soviet leadership are a logical and necessary response and are totally and fully supported by the GDR people. This was declared by Comrade Erich Honecker in his recent speech at the SED Central Committee plenum. The Soviet Union's awareness of its historical responsibility and its love for peace are evidenced by the fact that Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has at the same time confirmed the readiness to cancel these measures if the United States and the other NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation prevailing prior to the start of the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet leadership's appeal to the leaders of the United States and the West European states to weigh once more all the consequences which the implementation of the missile siting plans will have for the peoples in their countries and for all of mankind must be heeded by all.

The deployment of nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe changes the situation in the world; the danger that war may be launched from FRG territory increases significantly; consequently, a direct military threat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will again be posed from German soil. The weapons being deployed in the FRG are those which its military leaders have been striving to acquire right from the early fifties. In the final analysis, West Europe will become the nuclear hostage of the United States.

The conditions for the coexistence of states are changing radically, and a new stage of the arms race is becoming inevitable. The buildup of missile power cannot help strengthen international trust.

The peoples are naturally alarmed about the fate of everything they have created in almost 4 decades of peaceful labor. The mass movement against war and nuclear death is growing on all continents. The most reactionary imperialist circles are striving for military superiority over the socialist countries, wishing to halt the march of history and progress to socialism. Their aggressiveness and frenzied anticommunism are intended to distract attention from their inability to resolve the fundamental problems and overcome the crisis which has gripped the imperialist system.

U.S. foreign policy is based on military strength to a greater extent than ever before. Behind this lies the U.S. readiness to run the risk of war. This is also evidenced by its crude act of violence like the intervention against Grenada.

Imperialism has launched a global crusade against socialism and social progress and, in pursuit of its goals, does not balk at economic boycott, slander, and subversion, right up to open preparations for war. The European Continent occupies a special position in its policy. This is where socialism has its strongest positions. The improvement of the situation in Europe which occurred in the seventies did not suit reaction.

Until literally the last moment it opposed the proposals by the socialist states to create a European security system and convene a conference on questions of security and cooperation in Europe.

The logical consequence of this is its obstructionist policy regarding the disarmament talks, and primarily the Geneva talks. The siting of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe is the main element of this policy. At the same time, everything is being done to play down the danger stemming from the delivery of Pershing II and cruise missiles to our continent. The ruling majority in the Bonn Bundestag has launched an attempt to surpass even Washington in this.

Nonetheless, there are still political figures in the West who perceive the consequences of such a policy. The socialist countries have always declared that, in the cause of defending peace, they are ready to cooperate with all who are struggling for peace, regardless of their motives.

We are in favor of partnership in questions of continuing detente, against confrontation, and for collective security. We are in favor of partnership in the struggle for total disarmament given adherence to the principle of equality and identical security, in favor of maintaining military equilibrium at the lowest possible level, in favor of renouncing the policy of force.

Nowadays many people ask: What else is to be done? There is no doubt that the struggle against the siting of the new U.S. missiles must continue. We will adhere firmly to our concept of preserving peace. The way to peace has been signposted in the Prague Declaration, the Moscow statement by the leaders or the seven fraternal socialist countries, last October's statement by the heads of government of CEMA member states, and the communiques of the Warsaw Pact member states' parliamentary representatives in Sofia and defense ministers in Berlin.

Relations between the two German states are highly significant for European security and the international climate as a whole. The development of these relations is carefully followed not just in Europe. Being at the meeting point between socialism and capitalism, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and belonging to the corresponding coalitions, the GDR and the FRG could, by maintaining normal good neighborly relations, exert a favorable influence on the political climate in Europe. The reverse is also true: Tense and hostile relations between them increase international tension. Bearing in mind their location and history, the two German states bear special responsibility for ensuring peace.

The GDR is profoundly conscious of this responsibility. It supported Sweden's proposal to establish in Central Europe a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons, agreeing to make all its territory available for this purpose. The FRG Government rejected this proposal. Instead, people there are not giving up their revanchist dreams. The "yes" which resounded in the Bundestag in connection with the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles is a de facto agreement to the possibility that the United States may launch a nuclear war from German soil. This irresponsible "yes" is opposed by the determined and passionate "no" spokan by the overwhelming majority of FRG people.

Under the conditions of a deteriorating international situation our people are continuing their persistent and fruitful labor. We draw strength and confidence from the close fraternal alliance with the USSR, from our joint efforts in the course of the building of socialism, from the successes scored by the socialist community as a whole. The present situation doubtlessly forces us to make new efforts -- political, economic, and military -- to safeguard ourselves and international peace.

We are not alone in our struggle. Each day we are witnessing powerful demonstrations by the champions of peace, demonstrations which have reached unprecedented scope all over the world.

USTINOV DELEGATION MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S DZHUROV

LD081846 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia December 8 TASS -- A Soviet military delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov is on an official friendly visit in Bulgaria since December 8 at the invitation of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

The Soviet military delegation had a meeting with Dobri Dzhurov today. During the meeting which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. The sides pointed to a complexity of the international situation and the need of further strengthening of the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in the interests of safeguarding world peace.

STOPH SPEAKS ON DEPLOYMENT 'SPEEDUP' IN GDR

LD081923 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 8 TASS -- International comments on Yuriy Andropov's statement show that in the present critical time peoples pin hopes above all on the Soviet Union, on the community of socialist states, on their consistent policy, said member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

Speaking today in Berlin at a session of the People's Chamber of the GDR he said that the proposals advanced by socialist countries indicate a way out of the dangerous impasse in which the world has landed through the fault of the United States and NATO. The cessation of the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe and the removal of the U.S. missiles that have already been deployed would stop the arms race, Willi Stoph said. The restoration of the situation that existed before the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe would open the way to talks on the basis of a constructive approach indicated by the Soviet Union.

The struggle for the prevention of world nuclear war, for the ending of the arms race is the priority task of the foreign policy of the GDR which is always prepared to contribute to the ensurance of peace. This is served also by the speed-up of the preparatory works that have been started for the deployment on the GDR territory of operational-tactical missiles of an extended range, which is necessary in the interests of preserving the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and NATO. It is imperialists who have compelled us to take these measures, Willi Stoph said. The GDR people realises the need for these measures in order to ensure and safeguard peace.

The proposals advanced by socialist countries indicate a real road to the relaxation of international tension. They make it possible to arrest the dangerous development of international events and to channel their development into a calm sound route.

STROUGAL-HONECKER TALKS, JOINT COMMUNIQUE NOTED

LD082056 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 8 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, have stated at their meeting here that the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and its NATO allies and the arms race whipped up by them have led to a situation today in which world peace is facing the gravest threat since the Second World War. The sides stressed the firm resolve of their two countries to prevent NATO from gaining military superiority over the socialist community and to take every necessary measures to ensure the latter's security.

The joint communique released on the results of an official visit of friendship paid to the GDR by the chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and his talks with Willi Stoph, member of the Politbureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, points out the growing importance of the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their joint efforts in the interests of peace and social progress. The sides stressed the resolve of the GDR and Czechoslovakia unswervingly to strengthen their alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries. They expressed full support for the measures named in a statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The communique points out that the governments of the West European countries in which new American missiles have begun to be deployed bear responsibility for that reckless step, which is at odds with the desire of the peoples to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace for the succeeding generations.

POLISH MINISTER KISZCZAK'S SEJM SPEECH CITED

PM090954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Polish Sejm Session"]

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- Minister for the Internal Affairs of Poland Czeslaw Kiszczak, speaking at a Polish Sejm meeting, told about the state of security and public order in Poland. He said, among other things, that since the lifting of the martial law a change in the public opinion in a favorable direction is being noted in the country.

The minister said: It is necessary to take into account the fact that attempts to cause disorders will continue yet to be made by internal and external enemies, because there are still fanatics or oppositionists paid from outside, who do not understand which way the wheel of history is turning. They have already been repeatedly warned, including from the Sejm rostrum, that the path they have chosen leads nowhere. I, Czeslaw Kiszczak said, reiterate this warning. Defeat awaits them on this path...

The minister further indicated that political struggle in Poland still continues. Despite the fact that internal sources are dying out, the external threat is increasing. It is the result of the policy of confrontation pursued by the U.S. Government and some of its allies. The serious sharpening of the international situation expresses itself in the intensification of the intelligence and subversion operations against Poland.

The form of the political, social and economic life in Poland, Czeslaw Kiszczak stressed in conclusion, is not determined and will not be determined in the United States, the FRG or other Western countries. It depends on Poland itself. Our actions in overcoming difficulties are assisted by the friendship and goodwill of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are giving us political and moral support and, what is especially important, an effective material assistance.

CPSU DELEGATES RECEIVED BY RCP'S PANA, ENACHE

PM091003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, was in the Socialist Republic of Romania 28 November through 5 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP and it familiarized itself with the RCP's experience of ideological work among the creative intelligentsia.

The delegation was received by G. Pana, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipality Committee, and by P. Enache, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee.

FRG MEDIA REMARKS ON EAST-WEST DIALOGUE HIT

PM081415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Hypocritical Arguments"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has arrived here on his way to a NATO Council session in Brussels. As was officially announced, the main aim of his visit to the FRG capital on the eve of the Brussels conference was to coordinate Western policy with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries after the start of deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe and the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The same evening Shultz had a meeting with Chancellor Kohl and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. Conservative West German newspapers are painting a rosy picture of the Bonn talks. They especially stress the activeness of the FRG leaders, who allegedly tried to convince the American guest of the need, now that the siting of the missiles has begun, to emphasize the development of cooperation with the East.

According to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE the chancellor stated that after the "foundations of security" have been strengthened thanks to "arms upgrading," "all avenues of contact with Moscow" must be "kept open."

In an attempt to whitewash the unsavory role played by Bonn in NATO arms upgrading, which led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks, the FRG leaders, the papers note, allegedly tried to seek an agreement from their American partner that the outcome of the Brussels session of NATO foreign ministers would be a "signal to Moscow" of the West's readiness to negotiate.

The Bonn side, which knows perfectly well who is to blame for the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, hypocritically expressed its regret at the USSR's retaliatory steps and tried to pin the blame for the deterioration of the international situation on the USSR. At the same time the fear was expressed during the talks that, as a result of the Soviet Union's enterprising peace policy, "the West might find itself on the defensive."

FINNISH COLONEL CITED ON DEFENSE AGAINST MISSILES

WA091510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Repulse Cruise Missiles"]

[Text] Helsinki, November 28 TASS -- Should they be launched from the area of the Norwegian Sea, U.S. cruise missiles will create a serious threat to the security of Finland since their flight paths may cross the country's airspace, Colonel Juki-Jarvinen, commander of the Eastern Military District of the Usima Province, said speaking before reserve officers in the city of Maentsaelae.

He disclosed that special measures are being adopted in Finland, to protect the country's national sovereignty, in missiles. In this connection he told the audience about the development of a new, Finnish-made radar system to track low-flying targets.

Finland's defenses are prepared to inflict maximum damage to cruise missiles if they intrude into the country's airspace, Colonel Juki-Jarvinen emphasized. If these missiles appear in Finnish airspace, he said, the Finnish Air Force will be ordered to destroy them.

SOVIET FORCES, GDR ARMY PLAN JOINT EXCHANGES

PM081316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Firm Links"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec -- The firm links of brotherhood in arms between the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army will continue to deepen on an even broader and firmer basis in the 1983/1984 training year. This is the gist of the plan for joint measures which has been agreed by Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate, and Colonel General H. Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate. During a meeting at a unit of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, they noted that the alliance of class and arms between the two armies' servicemen is developing successfully.

The new plan of measures provides, in particular, for an exchange of experience of party political work, the holding of numerous sports and other competitions, friendship meetings, and an exchange of lecturers.

U.S. ARMS STOCKPILING IN NORWAY SEEN AS 'THREAT'

PM081336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "Being Dragged into the Quagmire"]

[Text] Oslo -- Eight Norwegian airfields have been reserved by the Pentagon as bases for the U.S. Air Force in the event of a so-called "crisis situation" in the world. This means the basing both of U.S. reconnaissance and transport aircraft and of nuclear-capable combat aircraft. The necessary military equipment is to be stockpiled in advance at these airfields. Such is the essence of a secret agreement imposed by the United States on Norway 9 years ago which was made known to the country's parliament (Storting) and to Norwegians themselves a few days ago. However, the Oslo press notes the question of when precisely the Pentagon will begin to carry this agreement out remains secret, since it is entirely a U.S. prerogative.

Nevertheless, it is common knowledge that in recent years the Pentagon has been persistently trying to transform Norway into an advance bridgehead for the U.S. Armed Forces. This is demonstrated by the facts of the country's increasing militarization. The United States has imposed on Norway a well-known agreement on the advance stockpiling of U.S. heavy arms and combat hardware on Norwegian soil. The Pentagon has also gotten Oslo to double the stocks of Norwegian military hardware in the north of the country.

U.S. artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear and neutron munitions have already been deployed at dumps in the Trondelag region. At the same time, dozens of airfields and naval bases are being modernized to receive aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and missile-carrying submarines. During his recent inspection visit to Norway, U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman advocated the expansion of the U.S. and NATO naval forces' operations in Norwegian waters.

All these facts reflect America's striving to adapt the well-known principles of Norwegian defense policy on the nondeployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime to NATO's own nuclear strategy. Ultimately Washington would like to nullify these principles.

In obedient compliance with the will of the Pentagon and NATO, Norway has been increasing its military budget by 3 percent a year for the past few years, spending a considerable part of it on purchasing U.S. weapons. In terms of per capita military spending, Norway is one of the leaders among the NATO countries, second only to the United States itself. In demanding ever greater concessions from Oslo in favor of its own selfish interests, Washington is dragging it ever deeper into the quagmire of its own militarist preparations. This contains a threat not only to Norway's security but also to all of northern Europe.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING TURKISH ENVOY

LD081543 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in the Soviet Union Vahit Halefoglu in connection with his departure for home.

During the conservation which was held in a friendly atmosphere they touched upon questions of further development of relations between the USSR and Turkey and some international problems.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the invariable course of the Soviet Union at the strengthening of goodneighbourly relations with the Republic of Turkey and at the development of mutually-advantageous Soviet-Turkish cooperation in different spheres to the benefit of the two peoples and universal peace.

On his part Vahit Halefoglu expressed the confidence that the maintenance of the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union will remain one of the main goals of the Turkish Government.

The Soviet side emphasized the need to step up joint efforts of the European peoples aimed at the prevention of nuclear danger that enhanced of late as a result of the actions of certain circles, at the ending of the arms race, above all, nuclear arms race, at the creating the conditions guaranteeing peace and genuine security of peoples.

Kuznetsov, Korniyenko Receptions

LD081733 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov received today in the Kremlin Turkey's ambassador to the USSR Vahit Halefoglu in connection with his departure from the Soviet Union.

On the same day USSR first Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko gave a luncheon in honor of ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in the Soviet Union Vahit Halefoglu.

U.S.-TURKEY AGREEMENT ON BASE, PORTS NOTED

LD081741 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Ankara December 8 TASS -- Turkey has signed an agreement with the United States on the use of the air base in Incirlik, located in the south of the country, for transferring a "limited" number of units and ammunition of American troops to Lebanon. This was reported by an official representative of the Turkish Foreign Ministry N. Akiman. He also said that Turkey gives permission to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to enter some of its Mediterranean ports.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE UNION TALKS VIEWED

LD082059 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Prospects forthe further extension of cooperation between the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) of France are reviewed at the talks which began in Moscow today. The delegations are led by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, and Henri Krasucki, CGT secretary general.

In the course of the talks, which began in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the sides touched upon the problems of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and other outstanding international issues.

The sides stressed the need for the unity of the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace and social progress and spoke in favour of greater influence and prestige of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The French delegation is paying a return visit after a delegation of the Soviet trade unions visited France last January. A statement adopted during that visit pointed out that French-Soviet trade union cooperation was a major factor of strengthening friendship between the workers and peoples of the two countries and of asserting the ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The two trade union centres are maintaining diverse contacts. This year, for instance, young CGT activists visited the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline and the Baykal-Amur railroad, and editors of Soviet trade union publications paid a visit to France. Last summer the muscovites welcomed French participants in the mass trade union meeting under the keynote "For Peace and Friendship." Contacts are maintained by allied plants and industrial trade unions participating in the Central Council and the CGT.

Seminar Issues Communique

PM080950 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Develop Cooperation"]

[Text] As already reported, a Soviet-French trade union seminar devoted to a discussion of the problems associated with trade and economic cooperation between France and the Soviet Union and the role of trade unions in this question has been held in Paris.

The jointly adopted communique emphasizes that trade and economic cooperation, as pointed out at the seminar, is an important element of international relations contributing to the relaxation of international tension and the preservation of peace. In the face of the threat to peace caused by imperialism's aggressive actions and in particular by the Reagan administration, working people and their trade unions, acting together with other progressive forces, must make a weighty contribution to the cause of preventing nuclear war.

The meeting participants adopted a joint document defining the directions of further cooperation between the French General Labor Confederation and the AUCCTU in promoting trade and economic ties between France and the USSR.

SOVIET ECONOMIC TRADE WITH WEST BERLIN LAUDED

PM081002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondents V. Lysenko and S. Tosunyan: "A Reliable Partner"]

[Text] West Berlin -- This fall the attention of the West Berlin public was caught by the pavilion of the central exhibition complex where the USSR trade and industry exhibition has been held under the slogan "Cooperation and Mutual Understanding." It was a tremendous success. About 30,000 West Berliners acquainted themselves with examples of products from almost 650 Soviet industrial enterprises, among which exhibits from the RSFSR featured most widely this time.

In a small house on Lepsiusstrasse in the Steglitz District we had a conversation with V.I. Belousov, leader of the Bureau of Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations in West Berlin. He described how the four-power agreement on West Berlin is having a beneficial effect on the development of economic ties even in the present tense international situation. Last year West Berlin ranked 13th among our country's West European trading partners, surpassing such countries as Norway, Portugal, Iceland, and some others. The USSR, in turn, ranks third after the FRG and the GDR among West Berlin's foreign trade partners. At present about 40 Soviet foreign trade associations that have trading links with over 120 firms in the city are trading in the West Berlin market. In 1982 our trade volume amounted to over R300 million.

Soviet machine-building products are in great demand in the West Berlin market. The foreign trade association Avtoeksport, for example, has already supplied the city with over 5,000 Lada automobiles. They are being sold by the firm Berliner Lada GMBH which has modern showrooms in the city with workshops and spares depots. Soviet pneumatic drifts are in demand -- they are being sold by the West Berlin firm Essig which specializes exclusively in the sale of Soviet construction equipment. The Soviet Union has supplied West Berlin with diesel engines and overhead cranes -- they are most highly recommended by the firm Borsig.

The city's stores sell Soviet-make clocks and watches, cameras, binoculars, carpets, and other goods. Soviet literature can be obtained at the Kniga store, which belongs to the Terra firm.

The main Soviet export items include chemical products, isotopes, timber, petroleum products, and liquefied gas. A contract was signed at the beginning of this year for the supply from the USSR to West Berlin of 750 million cubic meters of natural gas a year. This deal is a new stage in the development of economic ties between the USSR and West Berlin.

"Our country's imports from West Berlin are also developing successfully," V. I. Belousov continued. "The 1982 level will be over 400 percent higher than 1972. About 50 percent of it is in the form of machinery and equipment, in particular integrated equipment for the chemical industry.

Soviet-West Berlin economic ties are not restricted to trade alone. A number of specific agreements have been signed on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation.

Regular trade and industry exhibitions and collective displays of export goods involving the AMK [expansion unkonwn] exhibition society are held in West Berlin to familiarize the city's business circles in greater detail with the Soviet Union's export potential and its achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

Emil (Yanuchek), owner of the West Berlin firm Terra, says: "We representatives of the city's business circles are well aware that trade serves to strengthen peace: Given the sharp worsening of the international situation, we businessmen must do everything possible not only to maintain the level of commodity exchange already reached but also to further develop trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

SOVIET REACTION TO LAMBSDORFF CASE REPORTED

'Scandal' Coverup Seen

LD081631 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Bonn December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitality Vinogradov reports:

The Prosecution Office today officially instituted at the Bonn court criminal proceeding against the FRG Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff on charges of bribery. This ushers in a new stage in the noisy scandalous story around the so-called "Flick affair".

According to the indictment, prepared by the prosecution office, in December 1977 and in Janury 1980 the minister is known to have received from the "Flick" concern a total of 135,000 marks for assistance to the concern in tax evasion. Through financial machinations that Lambsdorff was involved in, the owners of the concern did not pay 1,900 million marks as taxes.

Under the pressure of broad public circles and being unable to ignore the irrefutable facts, Bundestag deputies voted for depriving Lambsdorff of his parliamentary immunity. That gave the Prosecution Office the formal possibility of instituting criminal proceedings against him.

As to the Bonn ruling circles, they have sought in every way and are seeking to hush up the political scandal. Above all attempts were made to reduce the "Flick affair" to the "Lambsdorff affair". In the indictment itself there is no name of Flick. It does not mention either many other politicians and bankers. The Prosecution Office "was unable to collect" facts sufficient for levelling charges against them.

Not only journalists, who disclosed the ins and outs of the swindle, but also the Prosecution Office, came under fierce attacks. The FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself joined the campaign of shielding the minister who got involved in the scandal. Helmut Kohl, speaking in Bundestag, took Lambsdorff under protection.

Economic Consequences 'Feared'

LD072257 Hamburg DPA in German 1640 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Bremen 7 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviets are "not without some concern" about a "possible change" in who holds the office of FRG economic affairs minister, according to Rudolf Sonnet, chairman of the Bremen branch of the West-German-USSR Society. The member of the Executive of the "FRG-USSR working groups" [under the aegis of the FRG-USSR Economic Commission] spoke to DPA Wednesday after his return from Moscow.

During his talks with politicians in the Soviet Union, they pointed to the positive impression the Soviets gained during the economic talks held recently in Moscow with Economic Affairs Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff on intensifying German-Soviet economic relations, Sonnet said. Now the Soviets feared that Chancellor Kohl could "give in all too obediently to pressure from the United States to restrict economic relations with the Soviets."

TALYZIN ATTENDS FINNISH NATIONAL DAY MEETING

PM081405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Finnish People's Holiday"]

[Text] The good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland are an important factor in European security. Developing in strict accordance with the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, they are bearing substantial fruit for the peoples of both countries. This was noted in Moscow 5 December at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to Finland's national holiday -- Independence Day.

Finnish Minister Kaarina Suonio, head of the -Soviet Union Society's delegation, stressed in his speech the great importance of the multifaceted cooperation between the two states, which is based on the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid.

Taking part in the meeting were N.V. Talyzin, chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-Finland Society and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

FRENCH OIL, GAS EQUIPMENT EXHIBIT OPENS

PM081653 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 28 Nov 83) p 21

[B. Rachkov report under the rubric "Foreign Economic Relations": "Neftegaz-83"]

[Text] Opening the Krasnaya Resnya French exhibition of equipment for the petroleum and gas industries in Moscow, E. Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism, said:

"The USSR is the world's top petroleum producer and will soon become the top producer of natural gas. It is the desire of French business circles to be the top foreign suppliers of petroleum and gas equipment to the Soviet Union."

Many of the approximately 150 large and small firms participating in the exhibition already maintain mutually advantageous business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Take, for example, the firm Gaz de France, one of the largest importers of natural gas in Western Europe. At present it imports from the USSR four billion cubic meters of gas a year. Under the 1982 contract, over 25 years the firm will receive an additional 8 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas a year, enabling it to supply up to 30 percent of France's natural gas requirements. For its part, the firm offers us engineering and design plans connected with the processing and transportation of gas and its by-products.

A wide range of complex equipment is exhibited by Creusot-Loire, the first West European firm to reject Washington's notorious embargo on the export of equipment for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. It fully executed the contract for the delivery of its share of compressors for the line. At present Creusot-Loire, in conjunction with the [Teknip] firm, is delivering equipment to a total value of Fr2 billion for the Astrakhan gas processing plant.

Various pipes for petroleum and gas pipelines are shown by the Pont-A-Mousson firm, which recently completed its 1980 contract for the delivery to the USSR of 86,000 metric tons of gas pipeline pipes to a total length of 300 km. It is negotiating the conclusion of a contract almost three times as large. Point-a-Mousson is successfully delivering equipment for the Lipetsk plant -- for its first stage for the production of 80,000 metric tons of forged cast iron pipes.

The [Seka] firm's stand shows its leading position among Western producers of chemicals essential for many operations and processes in the petroleum and gas industry: corrosion inhibitors, demulsifiers, equipment cleaning components, surface-active, and other chemicals.

[Seka] President P. (Valentin) announced that this year the firm will deliver products worth R6 million to Soviet organizations. He expressed confidence that both the French and the Soviet sides have many more unutilized opportunities and reserves for the further expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous relations.

USSR, AUSTRIA SIGN PROTOCOL ON GAS SUPPLIES

LD082324 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna December 8 TASS -- A protocol to the agreement on the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Austria has been signed here. Under the protocol 250 million cubic metres of gas are to be supplied here in 1984 through the Urengoy-Western border of the USSR gas trunkline which has been brought into operation earlier than planned.

The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Yu. V. Baranovskiy, general director of the all-union association "Sojuzgazexport" and K.A. Vardanyan, director of "Eksimgas" firm, and on the Austrian side by Herbert Kaes, general director of the Austrian Petroleum Board, and by Kurt Meszaros, deputy general director of the board.

The USSR is one of the main suppliers of energy resources to Austria. Next year the deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union will cover 78 percent of Austria's requirements for this type of raw material.

Speaking at the protocol-signing ceremony, Herbert Kaes expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and emphasized that in the conditions of aggravation of the international situation such agreements acquire special importance because they are a vivid illustration of possibility of mutually beneficial cooperation between countries with different political systems.

SOVIET-IRISH COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD082313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1831 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Dublin, 8 Dec (TASS) - The seventh session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Irish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended here today. The final protocol of the session was signed by B. Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade on the Soviet side, and Sean Gaynor, minister of state for foreign affairs [as received] on the Irish side.

Noting with satisfaction the significant growth of Soviet-Irish trade over the last 12 months, the two sides confirmed their desire to increase their joint efforts to widen their stable, long-term and mutually advantageous economic, industrial, and scientific-technical links on the basis of the agreement of 1976, and to contribute to the all-round development of Soviet-Irish relations in accordance with the tenets of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-BRITISH DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED -- The second volume of a collection of documents on Soviet-British relations during the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945 has been published. The two-volume collection was prepared by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 83 LD]

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING IRAQI ENVOY

LD081533 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS — Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in the Soviet Union Fadil al-'Izzawi in connection with his departure for home.

Some questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations were discussed and mutual striving for their further development in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq was noted in the course of the friendly talk.

In discussing the Middle East situation Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the escalation by the United States of its armed interference into affairs of Middle Eastern countries, the steps, undertaken by Washington and Tel Aviv to strengthen American-Israeli strategic alliances, create an ever growing threat ot sovereignty and independence of Arab countries, the cause of peace and security in that region.

In the course of the talk mutual opinion was expressed that these aggressive actions should be offset by unity and cohesion of the Arab states. The Soviet Union, said Andrey Gromyko, will continue siding with Arab countries and peoples in their struggle against Israeli expansionism and U.S. diktat, it will continue promoting in every way attainment of a comprehensive and fair Middle East settlement.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES USSR LEADERSHIP'S CABLE

JN081517 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Dec (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from the Soviet leadership which stressed that it will continue its course to bolster and promote the ties between the USSR and Syria, and to extend support for the Syrian Arab people in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In its thank-you cable, which it addressed to President Al-Asad in response to his congratulations on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet leadership stressed the USSR's determination to support the Arab peoples in their struggle for their rights and the establishment of a firm peace in the Middle East.

SYRIA 'STRONGLY' DENOUNCES U.S.-ISRAELI ACCORDS

'Broader Mideast Interference'

LD082231 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 8 TASS — The Government of Syria has strongly denounced the accords between the United States and Israel that were reached in the course of the recent visit of Israel's Premier Shamir to Washington. These accords which include military, political and economic obligations are a grave threat to security and national interests of Arab peoples, it is said in a statement of an official Syrian representative that has been distributed here. These accords signify the beginning of still broader U.S. interference in the Middle East. These accords encourage Israel for escalation of the policy of aggression and expansion. This conspiracy, the statement points out, is fully in line with aggressive and expansionist designs of the United States and its ally Israel with regard to Arab states.

The strategic alliance between the United States and Israel is aimed at unleashing a new war in the region, said here member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Ya. 'abd Rabbuh. He called upon all Arab states to render at this dangerous moment the necessary support to Syria and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

UN Envoy's Condemnation

LD090604 Moscow TASS in English 0033 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- Diya' Allah al-Fattah, permanent representative of Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, has blamed the Reagan administration for "being obsessed with the use or threat of use of force" and for pursuing intent "to impose U.S.-Israeli hegemony at the expense of Arab national interests".

Addressing the 38th rpt 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly on "the situation in the Middle East", he condemned the recent American act of aggression against Syrian forces in Lebanon which came in the wake of new U.S.-Israeli agreements. The U.S. military activities escalated from involvement in the internal fighting in Lebanon to the launching of aggression against Syrian forces which were in Lebanon to protect a part of Arab homeland, he said.

Diya' Allah al-Fattah condemned the United States build-up in Lebanon and the involvement of U.S. forces in the Lebanese internal problems, and the participation of these forces in fighting against certain parties.

"The invasion of Lebanon revealed the true face of the Reagan administration. The U.S. presence in Lebanon is an implementation of its scheme to establish new bases for its Rapid Deployment Force", he pointed out.

"The United States dispatched Marines under the label of 'peace-keeping'. The real intention was a contrary -- to co-operate in Israel in blackmailing Lebanon. The Marines have participated in internal fighting, thus becoming a party to the civil war".

"The United States Administration has massed off the coast off Lebanon the largest armada since World War Two. It is taking an active part in attempts to suppress the struggle of the Lebanese people for its freedom, independence and territorial integrity", he said.

LIBYA'S JALLUD, SYRIA'S KHADDAM MEET IN DAMASCUS

LD090730 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 8 TASS -- Member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived for an official visit to the Syrian capital. He met with Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the talks the sides discussed the Middle East situation in the light of the U.S.-Israeli armed provocations against Syria.

ISRAELIS BOMB N. LEBANON PALESTINIAN POSITIONS

LD090936 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 9 TASS -- Israeli gunboats and warplanes shelled and bombed in the morning today the positions of the Palestinian armed units near the north Lebanese city of Tripoli, as well as the region where the headquarters of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, are located. According to a PLO representative, Palestinians repulsed an attempt of the Israelis to land troops on the Lebanese coast.

U.S. SENDS RUMSFELD TO LEBANON TO 'FUEL TENSION'

PM081054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent R. Moseyev under rubric "Lebanon: Provocations Again"]

[Text] Beirut -- News agencies are reporting that the U.S. President's special representative D. Rumsfeld is going to the Near East again. The White House envoy is visiting the region in the wake of the barbaric bombing and artillery shelling of peaceful Lebanese cities and villages by the U.S. military. The aggressive U.S. actions have generated a broad wave of universal indignation in the Arab world.

Under these conditions, the Beirut press writes, the Reagan administration has rapidly dispatched its envoy to the Near East, counting on thus neutralizing the Arabs' mounting anti-U.S. sentiments and their demands for an end to the interference in their internal affairs and the withdrawal of the so-called "Multinational Force" from Lebanon.

Meanwhile, under cover of a screen of hypocritical pronouncements on its desire for peace and stability in Lebanon, the U.S. Administration, in collusion with Tel Aviv, is continuing to fuel tension in the region and is preparing for new acts of aggression against Syria. All day yesterday Israeli fighter bombers repeatedly appeared near the Syrian borders while U.S. aircraft, taking off from aircraft carriers on the Beirut roads, continued their flights in the sky above the Lebanese capital and the mountain regions. Syria's air defense weapons have shot down two more Israeli unmanned spy planes.

U.S. MIDEAST ACTIONS 'WOUNDED BULL REFLEX'

PM081353 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Dec 83 p 3

[Yu. Tyssovskiy dispatch: "The Near East: Time of Trials"]

[Text] Cairo -- The situation prevailing in the Near East cannot be described as other than ominous. The sources of the tension are obvious. They stem from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon last year, which was prepared and carried out with Washington's assent. Blinded by the questionable success of the Zionist ruling elite, which, with its army equipped with American weapons, seized almost two-thirds of this defenseless Arab country, the global "strategists" in the White House did not even bother to "calculate" carefully the moves ahead. They hurried to realize a cherished dream -- the dream of introducing a notorious U.S. "military presence" into the very heart of the Near East. America's NATO allies, who agreed to cloak the Pentagon's overt interference in the affairs of Lebanon and the Near East with their troop contingents under the "Multinational Force" flag, have acted no less shortsightedly.

The foreign "peacemakers'" growing involvement in the hostilities among Lebanese religious-political communal groupings, which has led to open aggression by the U.S. and French contingents against the Lebanese people, is the natural result of this. The logical sequel to this was the explosions at these contingents' headquarters in Beirut, which cost almost 300 U.S. and French soldiers' lives. This was followed by the explosion in the Israeli occupation administration's building in Tyre in southern Lebanon, which also caused considerable casualties.

President Reagan, in the best cowboy traditions, immediately went for his gun. "Vengeance!", "punishment!", and "retribution!" were the kind of words which were heard from the White House and the Pentagon and were all the reaction of Reagan and his closest advisers to the events. But whom could they blame and against whom could they use "sanctions" since experts from the U.S. CIA had simply not discovered any evidence? In the Oval Office a true judgement of Solomon was reached: Since there is no evidence, we must accuse those whom it suits us to accuse. Syria must be "punished."

So today an enormous naval armada of U.S. ships led by two aircraft carriers is assembling off the Lebanese coast and in the immediate proximity of the neighboring Syrian coast. U.S. planes roar over the Syrian units stationed in the Al-Biqa' Valley, forcing the missile emplacements to open fire on them. Israeli Defense Minister Arens is also calling for revenge and is sending U.S.-made fighter-bombers bearing the "Star of David" on their fuselage to carry out missile strikes in the Al-Biqa' and the Ash-Shuf regions, heedless of the casualties among the peaceful population. He is scheduling provocative military maneuvers and is announcing the mobilization of reservists. A whole array of means for psychologically conditioning the Syrian population with the aim of undermining the morale of the army and the people is being put into play. Sunday's raid by U.S. bombers from the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" against the positions of the Syrian peace-keeping troops in Lebanon signified yet another ominous rung in the escalation of tension in this region and a breach of the shaky truce that now exists. The real specter of another large-scale military conflict is emerging in the Near East.

The U.S. leadership's irresponsible policy, which may lead to very dangerous consequences not only in this region but throughout the world, is causing deep concern in progressive world opinion and, it goes without saying, to the Arab peoples. However, Washington, judging by all accounts, is working to worsen the situation around Syria. Even Shultz, head of the U.S. foreign policy department, is now adopting the cowboy stances which are so dear to Reagan's heart. The proposal by McFarlane, the new presidential adviser on national security, to allow U.S. warships to fire on targets in Lebanon on their own initiative, rather than in response to provocation, has met with full support.

As the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE indicates, the U.S. secretary of state has for a long time now been advocating a strengthening of Israel's military role in Lebanon, trying to push its mercenary stooge into a provocation against Syria. "In the political report presented by Shultz to the National Security Council," the newspaper writes, "he propounded the idea of again putting Israel in the central place in American policy in the Near East." It is with precisely this aim that Shultz sent his under secretary for political affairs, Eagleburger, to Tel Aviv, where he held specific talks on reviving the notorious "strategic cooperation" between the major imperialist power in the world and its Zionist appendage.

The explosion in Tyre, which Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and Reagan are concertedly trying to pass off as a "terrorist act," is deliberately being used by the Israeli leadership as a pretext for "punishing" Syria.

As the AL-AHALI newspaper organ of the National Progressive Unionist (left) Grouping of Egypt, wrote, "the explosion in the Israeli military command building in Tyre cannot in any way be considered as an act of 'international terrorism,' as Reagan describes it, but is a legitimate operation against a foreign invader who has occupied a sovereign country and refuses to withdraw his troops."

The "wounded bull reflex" from which Washington and Tel Aviv are suffering today leads to inevitable political blindness on the part of those who form the foreign policy course there, which is fraught with most far-reaching consequences.

During the time of trials which has fallen to the lot of the Arab peoples through the adventurism of the White House and its Zionist ally, only the cohesion and unity of the Arab world can stop the aggressor in his tracks and prevent him from bringing the region to the brink of military catastrophe.

SUPREME SOVIET, JORDAN'S HUSAYN EXCHANGE CABLES

LD221854 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the occasion of the country's national day. It congratulates King Husayn and the friendly Jordanian people on this occasion, and wishes them prosperity and success in the struggle they are waging together with the other Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply telegram, King Husayn expresses on behalf of the people and government of his country and in his own nane, sincere thanks for the congratulations. On his part he wishes the Soviet people further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people. [sentence as heard] The telegram says: I hope that the relations of friendship existing between our two countries will continue to develop for the good of our two peoples, and the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH UAE

GF081337 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 8 Dec 83 p 26

[Text] A six-man delegation from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry held talks yesterday with the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce. The delegation is on a week-long trip to the UAE and will return to Moscow tomorrow.

Sa'id Ahmad al-'Utaybah, president of the Abu Dhabi chamber, welcomed the delegation, saying that he hoped for a successful visit which could increase the low volume of trade between the two countries.

The talks at the ministry had concentrated on possible trade exchanges and how to increase trade, said a Soviet delegation member, Mr N. Mardoniyev, vice president of the USSR chamber said that the current volume of trade was very low, but that visits and delegations would be able to increase this. He emphasized the role of trade exhibitions in increasing trade links and praised the Ash-Shariqah Expo 83 which the delegation had visited.

He said that the USSR chamber had 4,500 affiliate members involved in foreign trade and that the chamber had organized 200 exhibitions in the USSR and 20 outside the country.

The USSR exports to Abu Dhabi totaled merely Dh 2.25 million in 1982, compared with Dh 5.4 million in 1981 and Dh 4.42 million in 1980. Sawn lumber was the largest component in 1982 with carpets, plywood and machinery parts making up most of the rest.

Mr Mardoniyev invited the Abu Dhabi chamber to visit the USSR. The chamber officials thanked him for the invitation and said that if they came they hoped to be able to visit Tashkent and other Muslim cities in the south of the USSR. The Soviet delegates welcomed the idea.

The Soviet delegation includes P. Gurov of the Ministry of Trade's Asian Affairs Department, A. Filov, from the Ministry of Trade's Middle East Department, V. Baranov from the Department of Asian Affairs in the Ministry of Trade, S. Pavlov from the USSR chamber, and S. Modin, the interpreter.

UAE officials said during the discussion that the UAE was an open market and an importing market.

COMPARISON OF SHULTZ PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA on 9 December carries in its First Edition on page 5 a report on the press conference by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on 7 December. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the TASS English version, published in the 8 December Soviet Union Daily report on page H 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines five and six, read in PRAVDA: ...states, allegedly, is "compelled to act" since it is...(supplying quotation marks)

Paragraph two, lines three through five read in PRAVDA:...lawful government" and "observes the norms of conduct established by the government." Since the conduct...(supplying quotation marks)

Paragraph three, lines two and three read in PRAVDA:...and will be "protecting itself" in Lebanon. One...(supplying quotation marks)

Paragraph three, line six reads in PRAVDA:...it, is staging disgraceful massacres of the civilian population, is imposing an...(rewording the phrase)

HOSTILITIES, TACTICS OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR REVIEWED

PM081518 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Ivanenko article in response to readers' request: "Iran-Iraq: The Fourth Year of the War" -- first two paragraphs comprise editorial introduction]

[Text] "The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq has now been going on for more than 3 years," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers Lieutenant Colonel V. Shulgin and Senior Lieutenant M. Medvedev write. "We would like to read an article in the newspaper on the nature of the hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front and on the tactics used by the warring sides."

Responding to this request, the editorial office publishes an article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Ivanenko drawn from foreign press material.

The hostilities between Iran and Iraq began, as we know, with the Iraqi forces' offensive in the petroleum-bearing province of Khuzestan. Moving into the operational zone, the Iraqi army units advanced quite easily at the beginning. The strategically important city of Khorramshahr was occupied and the major port of Abadan almost completely surrounded.

Iranian resistance grew with the Iraqi army's advance. The Iraqi forces' advantages in their ability to use combat hardware were nullified in the battles for population centers. Eventually the Iraqi offensive was halted and a period when the front line became stable set in.

During this period, the Iranians did not concentrate their forces for massive strikers but made fragmented attacks on the Iraqi forces' positions. As a rule, these attacks were not particularly successful and were mostly cut short by fire from artillery and dug-in tanks.

The protracted stabilization of the situation at the front enabled the Iranian leadership to create virtually new armed forces in place of the shah's old army. These included the so-called Islamic revolutionary guards corps, divisions and units of the reorganized regular army, and the "Organization for Mobilizing the Oppressed" -- a religious militia which recruited everybody from schoolchildren to the elderly.

The fall of 1981 -- approximately 1 year after the war began -- saw fundamental changes in the nature of the hostilities. Iran's new armed forces began large-scale offensive operations. In particular, the blockade of Abadan was breached, an offensive began in the Susangerd area, and Bustan was taken. In these operations the Iranian forces, having a decisive advantage in manpower, carried out surprise night strikes on Iraqi positions, making up for their fighters' inadequate training with religious fanaticism. They were armed with the centuries-old theory of the "jihad" -- a holy war against nonbelievers -- according to which those who die on the front are numbered among the throng of "martyrs for the faith" and go to paradise. The following fact will indicate the extent to which religious exaltation goes. In March 1982, during operation "Victory", 14 and 15 year-old boys were sent ahead of the attacking troops. They ran across the mine fields, clearing a path for the advancing army by sacrificing their own lives.

The Iranian troops' offensive operations during this period consisted of repeated attacks in one or two directions. They were marked by the use of the surprise factor and exceptional fierceness. The attacks on the enemy's positions often ended in hand-to-hand fighting.

The largest operation, according to the foreign press, was operation "Holy Temple" in April and May 1982. Its ultimate aim was to liberate Khorramshahr and reach the Iran-Iraq border. The Iranian troops were considered to have used quite flexible tactics here. They were faced with an enemy which had not yet recovered from the shock caused by previous failures and which for some time had lost the ability to clearly coordinate its various units' actions. Small Iranian sabotage detachments cut off the supply lines of these units, sealed them off, and then began mass shelling. They thus succeeded in pinning down several Iraqi divisions.

The decisive assault on Khorramshahr began on 24 May 1982. It was carried out simultaneously from four directions, one strike group succeeding in fording the obstacle of the River Karun. Iranian Air Force combat helicopters also too, part in the operation. Despite the critical situation, the Iraqi command managed to save most of the troops defending Khorramshahr, withdrawing them to its own territory across the only bridge across the Shatt al-'Arab river.

Since the summer of 1982 hostilities have switched mostly to Iraqi territory. Their character again changed perceptibly. The Iraqis began to fight with considerably more tenacity.

The command succeeded in establishing control over its troops and developing quite effective tactical methods. As a rule, the furious but ill-prepared Iranians carried out offensives using "human wave" methods -- attacks by dense lines of infantry -- were opposed by comparatively small screens, which nevertheless inflicted considerable casualties on the poorly trained Iranian militiamen and "guards." Eventually these screen would be overwhelmed by the masses of Iranian infantry and the offensive would continue to develop. Then, at a predetermined line the Iraqi troops would halt the assault by flanking and make frontal attacks by motorized infantry and assault subunits backed up by long-range artillery and salvo-fire guns.

Operation "Dawn" took place this February approximately in line with this pattern. By then the Iraqi forces had managed to build an in-depth defense with a system of mine fields, antitank and anti-infantry ditches, barbed wire obstacles, and so forth. The Iranian offensive was made in the southern frontier section of the front, in Maysan Province, with the aim of seizing the Basra-Baghdad road.

Operation on open ground, the Iranians hurled their poorly armed and hastily trained infantry against well-entrenched Iraqi units, which had the advantage in combat hardware and artillery and complete air supremacy. Notwithstanding, the attackers captured a number of Iraqi positions in the early stages. But the Iraqi command, combining infantry counterattacks with long-range artillery bombardment, stopped the attackers. The Iranians had fallen into a trap and, according to various estimates, lost between 5,000 and 7,000 men.

Western military obesrvers note that the tactics used on the battlefield by the Iranian troops are far from always determined by their command. Often the command has to give way to the directives of the clergy, which demand that the battles be conducted in accordance with centuries-old doctrines. This leads to enormous losses. The U.S. press has reported that of the 175,000 men killed at the front since the conflict began, 125,000 of them were Iranian. It is noted that the low professional level of the Iranian Army has its effect here too.

As for the Iraqi command, it, as foreign observers point out, is seeking to make good use of the advantages which have emerged during the conflict. In the course of repelling the "Dawn" offensive it made use of front-line aircraft -- fighter-bombers and fire-support helicopters -- to a considerably greater degree. The aircraft carried out significant strikes against the advancing units and the reserves brought up to the front. The number of combat flights reached 150-160 a day, and approximately half of them were carried out by helicopters. According to Western military experts' calculations, by the end of July the Iraqi Air Force had about 300 combat aircraft in service, including 130-140 modern fighter-bombers, against 30 on the Iranian side. It is noted in this regard that the weakness of the Iranian Air Force, which was the privileged branch of the armed forces under the Shah's regime, is to a large extent the consequence of the shah's gambling on U.S. military assistance. The refusal of this aid immediately revealed a shortage of technical cadres in the Air Force, their poor professional training, and deficiencies in pilots' tactical training, not to mention the lengthy stoppage of supplies of spare parts.

After the "Dawn" offensive had been thwarted, Iran had too few aircraft and not enough rear support armored equipment and facilities in commission to attack the enemy simultaneously on all sections of the front. Nevertheless, a simultaneous offensive in two sectors -- the central and the northern -- and a little later in the southern, was launched between July and August this year during operation "Dawn-2."

While the main offensive -- in the central sector -- scarcely differed from previous ones, the operation which was carried out for the first time in the north, in Kurdestan, was based on a different plan. Judging by official statements, the Iranians were planning to capture the strategic heights in the area of Haj Umran and the approaches to them which were being used by Baghdad to convey supplies to Kurdish insurgents. It was probably also planned to cut off the oil pipeline which passes this way and is the only artery through which Iraqi oil is transported across Turkey to the Mediterranean.

The mountainous terrain of the area did not permit Iran to deploy forces on a truly large scale there. Assault groups were used to capture the strategic heights in the Haj Umran area. At the same time saboteurs were sent deep into Iraqi territory and destroyed a bridge on the Piranshar-(Rawanduz) highway used for transporting Iraqi troops. The Iraqi Air Force was actively involved. Its combat sorties during those days numbered between 200 and 400.

In the central sector, having repulsed numerous but poorly prepared attacks by Iranian soldiers and volunteer guards, the Iraqi troops carried out a kind of "demonstrative offensive." Crossing the border, they blockaded seven population centers on Iranian territory, including the city of Mehran. The Iraqi Army command officially announced that this offensive was not pursuing the aim of capturing Iranian territory. It was a warning which was to demonstrate to Tehran the Iraqi army's attack capability. Having repulsed all the attacks by the Iranian armored units, the Iraqi troops withdrew in the end. In the South, in Meysan province, the Iranian offensive was not successful. Having repulsed it, the Iraqis changed their tactics somewhat in this sector of the front, too. They switched from passive defense to carrying out individual strikes against Iranian army units, and then withdrew their assault groups.

Another Iranian Army offensive was carried out 25-26 October in the northern sector of the front on the assumption -- according to foreign observers -- that there, in mountainous conditions, it would be more difficult for the Iraqi Army to utilize its advantage in military hardware. According to information in the foreign press, fighting took place on six salients. The Iranian side sent several divisions and detachments of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps into the battle. But this offensive did not end in success either.

Western military observers note that the tactics used by the Iranian troops have been exhausted. In this context it is being noted that Tehran, relying primarily on an advantage in human resources and new purchases of combat equipment, continues to stick to the concept of war "to the victorious end." UN appeals to stop the war, the activity of a number of mediation missions in this direction, and likewise Baghdad's initiative to conclude a peace, have so far not met with understanding in Tehran. At the same time, the wartime atmostphere is playing into the hands of those of the country's circles which are interested in suppressing the democratic forces in Iran and facilitates their struggle against Iranian patriots. The war is also advantageous for international reaction. Iran, despite its declared hostility to the United States, is again, just like under the shah, is buying U.S. weapons worth many millions of dollars. U.S. imperialism, on the pretext of military tension in the region, is escalating its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone. The earliest possible ending of this senseless, fratricidal war is in the interests of the peoples of both countries and stability in the region.

MOROCCAN PARTY LEADERS TALK WITH CPSU'S BRUTENTS

PM080922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Forty Years of Struggle"]

[Text] Rabat, 3 Dec -- 'A. Yata, secretary of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS], and Abdallah Lyachi, Omar el-Fassi, and Thami Khyari members of the PPS Central Committee Politburo, had a talk in Casablanca with K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, who is in Morocco to take part as CPSU representative in the events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Moroccan Communist Party's creation.

During the talk they stressed the importance of joint efforts by all progressive and peace-loving forces in the name of defending peace and frustrating the aggressive plans of imperialism, which threaten the freedom and security of peoples. They noted the successful development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PPS.

KOSHOYEV 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO SENEGAL SUMMED UP

PM091016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] In late November a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation headed by T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Senegal at the invitation of the Senegal National Assembly.

The delegation was received by Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, called on Habib Thaim, president of the National Assembly, and had meetings and talks with Senegalese parliamentarians.

During the meetings and talks with Senegalese representatives, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation described the Soviet Peace Program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the main avenues of the USSR's sociopolitical and economic development, and measures to enhance Soviet working people's welfare. The Senegalese representatives were familiarized with the peace initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union with a view to strengthening peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

In the joint communique adopted on the results of the delegation's visit, the Soviet and Senegalese parliamentarians expressed the conviction that parliamentarians of all countries must give every assistance to preserving and consolidating peace and ensuring their peoples' social and economic development.

The parliamentarians of both countries expressed themselves in favor of the complete and immediate fulfillment of the UN resolution on Namibia. They stated their support for the South African people's struggle to abolish the shameful apartheid system. They consider further efforts to eliminate the causes of tension in Africa to be essential.

Both delegations assessed positively the role of the OAU and its contribution to the African people's struggle. They consider it essential to strengthen the OAU and defend it against actions aimed at splitting it.

The Soviet and Senegalese parliamentarians confirmed the unity of their views on the question of peace in the Near East. They expressed themselves in support of the Palestinian people's just struggle for the recognition of their legitimate rights, including the rights to create their own independent state.

During the exchange of opinions, the parliamentarians expressed satisfaction with the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Senegal.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation passed on to the Senegal National Assembly an invitation to send a delegation to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

DECREE FOR NICARAGUAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS ISSUED

PM080958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Ovchinnikov and Ognev: "Nicaragua: "Preparing for the Elections"]

[Text] Managua, 5 Dec -- An important event has taken place in Nicaragua's political life. The Council of State has published a government decree on the holding of general elections in the republic in 1985.

In a month's time, that is 4 January, an extraordinary session of the Council of State is to be held to draft the election laws. A specific date for the elections will be set by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and announced 21 February 1984.

The decree on the first general elections since the victory of the revolution was read out by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This decision immediately generated a tremendous political reaction in the republic and beyond. It has delivered a crushing blow to imperialist propaganda's fabrications that the Sandinistas are afraid of the people's freely expressed will.

Another government decree notes that the revolutionary government of Nicaragua intends to guarantee the normal development of the election process and to create conditions ensuring that as many Nicaraguans as possible take part in it. Proceeding from this premise, the decree says, the Junta has decreed that all citizens of the republic who left it after 19 July 1979 be given the opportunity to return home and take part in the election process with the right to vote and to be elected. This provision covers those people who were involved in illegal actions against public order, including armed actions.

Having laid down their arms, the decree points out, the Nicaraguans who belong to counterrevolutionary gangs created abroad will be able to obtain the relevant documents at the Nicaraguan consulates in the United States, Honduras, and Costa Rica or at the zonal departments of Ministry of the Interior on Nicaraguan territory.

The provisions of the decree do not extend to former National Guard officers or agents of the Somoza security service who took part in repressive actions and have not stood trial, nor do they extend to those who have been sentenced in absentia for crimes against order and public security (except for those amnestied by the decision of the Council of State) or the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionaries who directed or planned acts of terrorism against Nicaragua.

Summing up the results of the session, Carlos Nunez, president of the Council of State, noted that this consultative organ's vigorous and fruitful work, despite the enhanced threat of military intervention, attests to the cohesion of Nicaragua's patriotic forces around the revolutionary government.

'HIGH' U.S. OFFICIALS TO VISIT CENTRAL AMERICA

LD081821 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- As was announced here, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America Richard Stone is to go in the next few days to Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia -- the "Contadora Group" countries which are engaged in the quest for ways of political settlement in the region.

All members of the National Commission for Central America, led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, are to come to Mexico on Monday. On Sunday U.S. Vice President George Bush and Asistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley are to pay a brief visit to El Salvador.

The dispatch of such a big group of high-placed representatives of the administration to Central America is presented by the Washington propaganda as evidence of "peacebleness" of the United States, its contribution to efforts aimed at overcoming the Central American crisis. Facts, however, show that what is at issue are preparations for new U.S. criminal actions against the revolutionary movement in that region.

Under the cover of pacifist phraseology the White House conducts in Central America, specifically against Nicaragua, the policy of state terrorism. The manifestations of that policy are blackmail, coordination of subversive activities of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs, arrangement of terroristic acts, attempts of gross interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country.

Less than a week ago Richard Stone handed over in Panama to ring-leaders of counter-revolutionary groupings Washington's order to enhance the "efficiency" of their subversive actions against Nicaragua. Mercenaries, paid for and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, then blew up in Puerto Sandino, on Nicaragua's Pacific coast, oil pipelines intended for unloading liquid fuel from tankers.

Armed provocations against the sovereign republic have been noticeably stepped up by the military of Honduras, which is assigned an important role in Washington's plans of strangling the Sandinist revolution.

Last Sunday and Monday Honduran warships three times fired from guns and machine-guns at Nicaraguan petrol [as received] boats and fishing ships, which led to human casualties. The aim of such actions is to provoke a war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Such is the reply of the Reagan administration to Nicaragua's constructive proposals to preserve peace in the region.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. PLAN FOR BROADCASTS TO CUBA

PM081015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "In a Nasty Voice"]

[Text] Under the present administration the United States has already frequently demonstrated its total disregard for the norms of international law, including the Helsinki Final Act, which provides for noninterference in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples.

New confirmation of this is the adoption of the "law on radio broadcasting to Cuba." which was recently signed by the U.S. President. Under the law a radio station is being created, perfidiously named for Jose Marti, hero of the Cuban people. Under-the cover of his name, the United States intends to carry out subversive work against socialist Cuba.

The fact that the activity of Washington's new radio mouthpiece will be precisely this kind has been publicly confirmed by President Reagan, stating that he personally would prefer the new radio station to be included within the structure of the Board for International Broadcasting, which has formal authority over the CIA-controlled Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Explaining his viewpoint, he said that the nature of the tasks assigned Radio Marti (RM) "are similar in nature to the tasks of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe."

However, RM has been included in the system of the U.S. Government's VOA. It is clear from a recent interview with its director, (K. Tomlinson), that information collated by certain "specialists on Cuba" will be used form RM broadcasts. Obviously it is counting on enemies of the people's hidden underground who intend to send their "information" to their Washington masters through clandestine channels. Is this not an open admission of the intention of the main U.S. propaganda department, the USIA, under whose jurisdiction OVA comes, to perform espionage work on the territory of sovereign socialist Cuba and to interfere in its internal affairs?!

Of itself, the turn away from the previously billed "impartial information" behind which the radio saboteurs from VOA for a long time tried to conceal from the world public the subversive nature of their broadcasts to the socialist countries is highly typical of the U.S. Administration's characteristic policy. Now it no longer conceals its gamble on active interference in the socialist countries' affairs. On the contrary, it advertises it and is lavish with money for subversive activity. In fiscal 1984 the USIA has been assigned $642.3 million-- $44.3 million more than in the previous year. For 1983 some $806.2 million are planned, and subsidies to VOA will almost quadruple.

"Working documents" adopted by VOA stating that the aim of broadcasting to the socialist countries should be "to destabilize existing communist regimes" were once made public. The VOA leadership at the time dissociated itself from these documents as the devil shuns incense, claiming that they had only been discussed during a debate. It is now clear that these documents were adopted as a guide for action and that RM's creation is one more confirmation of this.

U.S. SENDS 4 'PATROL GUNBOATS' TO GRENADA

LD090733 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- The Pentagon announced Thursday that four U.S. patrol gunboats had been dispatched to Grenada. They are to sail off the shores of this island. The dispatch of these vessels is another evidence of the fact that the U.S. seems positioned for a long occupation of Grenada which it captured as a result of a treacherous invasion.

U.S. PLANS TO 'CREATE' MILITARY BASE ON GRENADA

PM081125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[A. Zagorskiy "Rejoinder": "Sinister Metamorphosis"]

[Test] In an interview on CNN TV the other day, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the United States plans to leave about 1,700 military engineers on Grenada for an indefinite period for the modernization or construction of "certain facilities for which this country has an acute need." It is undoubtedly a question of plans to create a U.S. military base on the island. This was stated in THE BALTIMORE SUN by Admiral W. McDonald, the actual leader of the invasion of Grenada.

These statements by high-ranking Pentagon spokesmen have completely betrayed the real aims of the U.S. occupation of Grenada. As is well known, Washington put forward the false thesis of the alleged construction of a "Soviet-Cuban military base" on Grenada as a justification for its aggression. That thesis was completely refuted by, among others, the British company Plessey Airports, which was taking part in the construction of a civil airport in Grenada.

The answer is simple, as we can see. The Pentagon is creating its own outpost in the Caribbean to threaten the national liberation movements. And it is being created in the very place where, according to Washington figures, the mythical "threat" to the United States came from. Not that America's leaders, who are used to blaming others for what they themselves are doing are bothered by such a metamorphosis, as we can see.

SHALAYEV HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH CUBAN ENVOY

PM081638 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 6 December AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev received R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, profound satisfaction was expressed with the development of fraternal ties and cooperation between Soviet and Cuban trade unions.

CPSU CC, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTIONS

Road Transport

PM090900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Increasing the Efficiency of Utilization of Motor Transport Facilities in the National Economy, Stepping Up the Struggle Against Write-Ups in Shipments of Freight by Motor Transport, and Ensuring the Preservation of Fuel and Lubricants."

The resolution adopted notes that in recent years motor transport has undergone extensive development and has become one of the most important components in the country's integrated transportation system. Its material and technical base has strengthened considerably, the pool is being systematically supplemented with modern motor transport facilities, and the technical standard of trucks and qualitative and operational indicators of their operation are improving.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the utilization of motor freight transport rolling stock. Economically advantageous centralized freight shipments have yet to be properly developed, and the preferential development of motor transport for general use [obshchego polzovaniya] and the concentration of rolling stock in large-scale motor vehicle pools are not being ensured. Empty runs and above-norm idle time by trucks during loading and unloading are still great, and many instances of the nonrational operation of motor transport facilities and their use other than for the proper purposes are tolerated.

The structure of the truck pool fails to meet the conditions of shipments in many respects. The national economy is suffering shortages of small and large capacity trucks, specialized transport facilities for various purposes, trailers, and semitrailers. The changeover of trucks to diesel fuel and to operation on compressed natural gas is taking place only slowly. A significant proportion of trucks continue to be operated with faulty or unsealed speedometers. At the same time the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Means of Automation, and Control Systems are not devoting attention to the creation of more reliable, effective instruments for monitoring the operation of trucks and their fuel expenditure.

Due measures are not being adopted to improve the quality of the planning and organization of record-keeping of the operation of motor transport or to ensure the rational, economical expenditure of fuel and lubricants. At many motor vehicle refueling stations the procedure for releasing motor gasoline is violated.

The shortcomings enumerated in the work of motor transport and in supplying the population with petroleum products are due above all to the slackening of discipline and exactingness and insufficient monitoring by ministries, departments, and local party and soviet organs of the utilization of motor transport facilities.

Attaching particular significance to strengthening state discipline in motor transport and taking account of its growing role in the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stressed that increasing the efficiency of utilization of motor transport facilities and ensuring the preservation and economical expenditure of fuel and lubricants must be the urgent concern of party, soviet, trade unions, and Komsomol organs and of all ministries and departments.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, partv kraykoms and obkoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to ensure a radical improvement in the organization, planning, and record-keeping of the operation of motor freight transport, the elimination of above-norm idle time, and the reduction of empty runs by trucks, the stepping up of monitoring of the efficiency of their operation, and the eradication of write-ups on freight shipments as well as of losses and pilfering of gasoline and other fuel and lubricants, and the strengthening of discipline at motor transport and petroleum marketing enterprises and at enterprises dispatching and receiving freight.

Leaders of motor transport and petroleum-marketing enterprises and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon, on the basis of the educational force of labor collectives, to conduct a resolute struggle against all kinds of violations of labor and production discipline, lack of zeal toward people's duties, and instances of thriftlessness and extravagance.

Primary party organizations are instructed to improve the standard of political education work among workers at motor transport and petroleum-marketing enterprises, make fuller use of the right to monitor the administration's activity, and increase the responsibility of every worker for the fulfillment of production targets, a thrifty attitude toward machinery and the economical expenditure of motor vehicle fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Gosplan to lay down in annual plans the volume of freight shipments by motor transport, as well as funds for motor vehicle fuel and norms for its expenditure on transport work, for USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers. It is also envisaged that plans for centralized freight shipments will be laid down for them.

Proceeding from the task of ensuring the preferential development of motor transport for general use, it is considered necessary to increase its share of the total freight turnover in the country's motor transport.

So as to improve the utilization of manpower and material resources in motor transport freight shipments and to improve the transportation process, the adopted resulution sets targets for USSR ministries and departments with trucks under their jurisdiction and for union republic Councils of Ministers concerning reducing the costs of freight transportation in 1984-1990 by cutting down the idle time and empty runs for motor vehicles, increasing the productivity of their work, and making thrifty use of fuel and lubricants.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms must effect in a very short period the amalgamation of small motor transport enterprises and must examine the question of the efficient utilization of motor transport from departmental motor vehicle pools.

Whenever necessary, decisions must be taken to liquidate unprofitable motor vehicle pools regardless of their departmental subordination and to transfer to enterprises for motor transport for general use the freight operations, trucks, production base, work force, and wages fund, imposing upon them the duty to service the enterprises and organizations which have transferred the trucks.

Union republic Councils of Ministers have been instructed:

To compile a list of highways used for intercity freight transportation by, as a rule, motor transport for general use and to implment measures so that by 1990 departmental motor transport will no longer be used for freight transportation between points situated along these highways:

To organize as of 1984 the provision of services to enterprises, organizations, and institutions allowing a single-order basis for the transportation of small consignments by trucks operating on the principle of taxi-trucks;

To take measures to enhance the role of the dispatcher service in motor transport for general use in order to monitor the efficient utilization of motor transport regardless of departmental subordination, and to staff this service with qualified workers.

The USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosbank, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport have been instructed to review the regulations on the computation of motor transport freight shipments and the relevant commodity transportation documents, with a view to substantially simplifying them and creating conditions for the possible mechanized processing of these documents.

Ministries and departments have been instructed to ensure stricter monitoring of the work of motor transport, the rational expenditure of fuel and lubricants, the correct completion of commodity transportation documents, and the auditing of freight shipments in accordance with established procedures.

It is stipulated that for the incorrect completion of freight transportation documents leading to write-ups of unfulfilled work in freight transportation and the nonobservance of the established procedures for checking the volumes of shipments fulfulled, workers whose duty it is to carry out such functions and officials responsible for the organization of such work will be deprived of all types of bonuses and remuneration based on the results of the year's work for a period of up to one year.

Working people responsible for enterprises' possessions as a result of write-ups of unfulfilled amounts of work on the shipment of freight will compensate for the losses in the manner laid down by existing legislation.

In order to increase working people's material interest in prompt preparations for the dispatch and reception of freight, the acceleration of loading and unloading operations, and the economical consumption of fuel and lubricants, it is deemed necessary to:

Introduce material incentives for working people employed in the reception and dispatch of freight for reductions in truck waiting time compared with the set norms;

Raise the bonuses paid to people working in motor transport for saving gasoline and diesel fuel to 95 percent of their value;

State that motor transport workers responsible for consuming fuel in excess of the set norms will pay 100 percent of the value of the said overconsumption.

Ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations have been told to take steps to further develop and improve the team form of labor organization and payment in the case of truck drivers and to switch teams to team contract operations in conditions of financial autonomy. Here the pay system will ensure a combination of individual and collective material interest in the attainment of the end results of the entire collective's labor and in the improvement of labor productivity and work quality.

It is deemed expedient to conduct an experiment in certain motor transport enterprises on improving the system of truck drivers' pay in order to make them more committed to the efficient utilization of rolling stock and to the safety add prompt delivery of freight.

Union republics' Councils of Ministers as well as USSR ministries and departments are authorized to take steps to switch truck drivers to time-rate plus bonus pay and to raise the bonuses paid to them out of the wage fund to 60 percent of the tariff rate.

Ministries and departments are obliged to ensure proper maintenance and functioning of speedometers, to ensure that all transport establishments regularly check that they are functioning perfectly and read correctly, strictly in accordance with approved regulations.

It is stipulated that whenever a speedometer breaks down or a truck with a defective or unsealed speedometer comes into service the administration of the transport establishment will carry out an investigation together with the trade union committee and the people responsible for the offenses will be brought to account in the proper manner.

The resolution instructs the Ministry of the Automotive Industry to ensure the development of the production of the motor transport facilities needed to provide a rational structure for the national economy's freight transport pool, paying special attention to expanding production of diesel truck trains, light trucks, trailers, and semitrailers

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to expand the network of service stations, including those in the countryside, to provide citizens owning vehicles with fuel and lubricants for cash. An automatic credit card system for supplying petroleum products will be introduced at service stations in a number of cities in 1984.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to construct permanent service stations and special areas for mobile service stations on garage premises.

The USSR People's Control Committee and its local bodies are ordered to increase the monitoriing of the activity of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in ensuring the efficient utilization of motor transport and fuel and lubricants. Officials who produce deliberately inflated figures for the volume of freight shipped, who squander or steal fuel must be brought to book.

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Central Statistical Administration must step up checks on the authenticity of figures on the volume of freight shipments by motor transport, the correctness of fuel and lubricant consumption figures, the observance by enterprises -- those dispatching and receiving freight -- of the established procedure for writing off and entering in commodity and material assets in commodity transportation documents and the monitoring of the collation of figures on freight shipment volumes.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to constantly monitor the fulfillment of this resolution, pay greater attention to questions pertaining to the improvement of motor transport work, and make a determined effort to eradicate any irrational and inefficient utilization of motor transport and extravagant consumption of fuel and lubricants.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed every confidence that party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives of motor transport and petroleum-marketing enterprises and enterprises dispatching and receiving freight will do everything necessary to increase the work efficiency of motor transport and reduce transport costs in the national economy and ensure the safekeeping and economical consumption of fuel and lubricants.

Team Labor

PM081650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU have examined the question of the further development of and increasing the efficiency of the team form of labor organization and incentives in industry and have adopted appropriate resolutions.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Developing and Increasing the Efficiency of the Team Form of Labor Organization and Incentives in Industry" notes that in today's conditions the team form of labor organization and incentives is one of the ways of increasing the efficiency of work at enterprises, widely involving the working people in production management, and of education. The teams are playing an ever increasing role in the further intensification of social production and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and are becoming the basic production and social cell of labor collectives.

The last few years have seen the development of new types of teams -- comprehensive and integral process teams working on a uniform work schedule with payment according to end results. They show faster rates of labor productivity growth, reduce work time losses, make thriftier use of material and labor resources, and provide opportunities for further improving the organizational and political-educational work, strengthening discipline, and establishing a spirit of true collectivism, mutual exactingness, and comradely mutual assistance.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings are occurring in the development of the team form of labor organization. In a number of sectors the teams are set up in a formalistic, rushed manner and preference is given to the quantitative aspect of work to the detriment of its qualitative side.

Quite often teams are staffed without carrying out the necessary work to improve intraplant planning, technological processes, the organization of production and labor, and the labor remuneration system. Many enterprises have not defined the responsibility of leaders and of engineering and technical workers in shops, sections, and services for creating conditions for highly productive labor by the teams.

When teams are being organized, the explanatory work and the moral and psychological factors are frequently underestimated. The reorganization of the structure, forms, and methods of work by the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations under the conditions of the team form of labor is progressing slowly. A close unity between ideological organizational, and economic activity is not ensured everywhere. All this reduced the broad opportunities provided by the collective organization of labor for raising production efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the USSR ministries and departments, the union republic Councils of Ministers, the leaders of associations and enterprises, and the party and trade union organizations to thoroughly investigate the state of affairs concerning the introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives and to take steps for its systematic development and for enhancing its effectiveness. It is proposed that the teams' collectives be set up on the basis of detailed analysis, without undue haste, and in parallel with the introduction of the necessary measures to improve production, labor organization, norm-setting, and remuneration, and for determining the optimal size and type of teams, bearing in mind the specific features of production and showing preference for comprehensive and integral process teams. It is necessary to show concern to ensure that the workers master related specialties and improve their qualifications. The teams must be informed in good time of the long-term and current plan targets, thus ensuring that they may be fulfilled by fewer workers. Team activity should, as a rule, be based upon the broad application of the principles of financial autonomy with payment according to end results and wage distribution according to the labor input indicator.

Special attention should be given to the selection and training of team leaders and to enhancing their professional skills and level of economic and political knowledge. It would be expedient to set up team leader councils at enterprises and strive to enhance their role in the life of each labor collective.

It is recommended that, wherever this may be dictated by the interests of production work, engineering and technical workers and production organizers be included in the composition of major comprehensive teams.

The CPSU Central Committee has stressed the need for comprehensive assistance to teams to exercise the rights vested in them by the USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations." Instructions are given that steps be taken for the further development of socialist competition between teams and for the broad dissemination in teams of the initiatives and undertakings of Muscovites -- "One percent more, one day earlier"; of Leningraders -- "Through the high quality of everyone's work -- toward high labor efficiency"; of Kharkovites -- "The 5-year plan targets -- without an increase in resources"; of Latvian working people -- "For high quality of labor at each work position"; of the people of Sverdlovsk -- "The team's 5-year target -- with fewer team members"; and others.

The USSR ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, and the trade union Central Committees and councils are called upon to constantly give all-round assistance to associations and enterprises in raising the standards of organizational and methodological leadership of the entire work on developing the team organization of labor.

It is proposed that sector norms and labor expenditure quotas be brought into line with the requirements of the team organization of labor. Scientific research, design, and technological organizations must be involved in this work. The associations and enterprises should be supplied with the necessary norm-setting materials promptly.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the AUCCTU, and the USSR ministries and departments to systematically study the new trends and to define the prospects for the further development of the team form of labor organization and its effect on the growth of social production efficiency and on the reduction of cadres turnover. Experiments with the introduction of new collective forms of labor must be run through, taking into account the specific features of the national economic sectors.

For the purpose of generalizing and propagandizing the best experience and giving scientific-methodological assistance to the workers in associations, enterprises, and ministries, it has been deemed expedient to open a permanent exhibit at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, showing the achievements of leading enterprises in the development of the collective forms of labor organization and incentives.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Central Committees of Union Republic Communist Parties and the party kraykoms, obkoms, okrugkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to inquire more deeply into the work done by associations and enterprises on introducing the team form of labor organization, enhance the responsibility of economic leaders for creating the necessary conditions for high-quality and highly productive work by the teams, and for reducing the proportion of manual labor by introducing means of automation and mechanization and advanced machinery and production methods.

The primary party organizations must concentrate their attention on raising the standards of organizational and ideological-educational work with grassroots labor collectives. The party influence in teams must be stepped up, party groups should be formed wherever the conditions allow it, and their activity should be channeled toward nurturing a healthy moral and psychological climate, developing labor and social activity, and educating the collective's members in a spirit of high responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and the socialist pledges that have been adopted.

It is recommended that, as and when necessary, party commissions be set up within the primary organizations in enterprises to monitor the adminstration's activity on introducing the team form of labor and on improving its efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it necessary to organize in 1984 sectorial seminar-conferences for team leaders, with the participation of party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol workers, for an exchange of advanced experience of the work of, and on tasks for further developing, the collective forms of labor organization.

The newspaper and journal editorial boards, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the All-Union Znaniye Society have been ordered to publicize in detail and in a well argued manner the advantages of the collective forms of labor organization, to systematically propagandize the work of leading teams, and to convincingly demonstrate their influence on the growth of labor productivity, the efficient utilization of all types of resources, the development of democratic principles in production managment, on the strengthening of discipline, and on the education of people.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the given question, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Develop and Increase the Efficiency of Team Forms of Labor Organization and Incentives in Industry."

So as to create the necessary conditions for stable and highly efficient work by teams, the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers, jointly with the trade union Central Committees and republican councils, have been instructed to develop and implement measures in production associations and at enterprises for reorganizing the planning and accounting system, for improving the organization of production and management, and also for improving the engineering, material, and technical backup for teams.

It is deemed necessary to make the bonus payments awarded to engineering and technical workers in shops and production sectors dependent upon the results of the teams' work.

The leaders of production associations and industrial enterprises, jointly with the trade union committees, have been ordered to implement a range of measures for setting up new teams, improving the work of existing teams, and enhancing the efficiency of their activity in coordination with the measures being implemented to improve the economic mechanism. Wherever production conditions allow it, a uniform system of indicators should be adopted in planning the work of the shop, section, and team, thus ensuring that each team is informed of the long-term and current (monthly) plan targets expressed in terms of natural indexes or in specially elaborated planning and accounting units (team-batches [brigado-komplekt], assemblies, and so on). It is recommended that collective contracts make provision for the reciprocal obligations of the administration, of the collectives of workers and employees, and of trade union committees to develop and increase the efficiency of the team form of labor organization and incentives.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have given the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers the right, in coordination with the corresponding trade union organs, to permit the production associations and industrial enterprises, within the limits of their approved wages funds:

To increase for team leaders from among the workers who have not been released from basic work the existing size of the supplementary payments for leadership of a team that has been transferred to financial autonomy (team contract) and for the leadership of teams numbering more than 15 members, amounting up to 2 percent of the total team wages payment (not counting bonus payments) but not exceeding R40 per month. The higher supplementary payments are made provided the team has fulfilled its production targets and ensures that its output is of a high quality;

To introduce supplementary payments to link leaders from among the workers who have not been released from basic work, provided the link consists of five or more members, these payments amounting to 50 percent of the supplementary payment payable to team leaders, provided that the team has fulfilled its production targets and ensures that its output is of a high standard.

To institute bonus payments to production section foremen and to engineers working on labor organization and norm-setting for having higher qualifications and for developing and implementing measures to increase labor productivity, amounting up to 50 percent of the salary for the post and payable out of the savings in the wages fund resulting from the introduction of the team form of labor organization.

Industrial production teams on the piece-rate system are given the right to increase the supplementary payments to trainee workers over and above the limits set by existing regulations. The size of these supplementary payments is determined by the team collective, taking into account the trainee's contribution to the overall work results and keeping within the limits of the team's piece-rate earnings.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the ministries and departments have been instructed to organize courses on the team form of labor organization and incentives as part of the training of skilled workers in the teaching establishments of vocational and technical education and directly in industry, and to ensure the publication of the methodological material and study side necessary for this.

It has been established that students in vocational and technical education establishments should be attached to specific teams from the beginning of their pre-graduation practical experience in production.

Tbe USSR ministries have been ordered to designate base associations and enterprises for trying out the most efficient team forms of labor organization and incentives and for training team forms of labor organizations and incentives and for training specialists and team leaders in advanced work experience.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, jointly with the interested ministries and departments, has been instructed to organize in higher and secondary specialized education establishments intensive training courses (both with and without release from production work) for skilled workers who have worked not less than 3 years as team leaders, for engineer-production organizers with specialized secondary or incomplete higher education, and for technician-production organizers with general secondary education.

It has been deemed necessary to ensure that during the training of specialists in higher and specialized secondary education establishments in technical and economic specialities, the students must be trained in the team form of labor organization and incentives and that their practical production training must take place directly in teams.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social problems and the AUCCTU have been instructed to systematically analyze the work experience of leading teams in various sectors of the national economy, bring to light new and most effective forms of the team method of labor organization and incentives, and take steps for their wide dissemination.

In order to study the scientific, methodological, and organizational problems of improving the team form of labor organization and incentives and to coordinate the work of ministries and departments in this sphere, an interdepartmental council is being set up under the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, consisting of representatives of Sciences, the All-Union Znaniye Society, and the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL SESSION

PM081521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In our country disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War are surrounded with the attention and concern of the people, the party, and the government. They enjoy various privileges and advantages. Health care and social security institutions and trade, consumer services, and public utility enterprises are constantly improving their services to the war disabled. During the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan alone, 26,000 war disabled who needed better housing were given well-appointed apartments. During the past 3 years 67,000 Zaporozhets cars have hended over to them free of charge.

All the disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War are registered as outpatient clinics at medical treatment and prevention centers and dozens of military hospitals provide inpatient treatment. Annually more than 70,000 war disabled in the RSFSR receive vouchers for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts.

Having heard the report of the republic's Social Security Ministry and noted the positive work that has been done, the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers at the same time drew attention to a number of shortcomings existing in certain oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics. The war disabled who have been wanting for a long time for well-appointed housing are most numerous in Saratov, Sverdlovsk, and Yaroslavl Oblasts.

The Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of the more efficient utilization of mineral fertilizers and lime materials on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that deliveries of fertilizers to agriculture are increasing systematically in the RSFSR. In 1982 farms received 60 percent more fertilizers per hectare of plowland than they received on average annually in the 9th 5-Year Plan. This year deliveries rose again. However, agricultural crop yields have remained virtually unchanged.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes fail to make comprehensive use of chemical agents and fertilizers are frequently introduced into soils of high acidity, or are applied to fields that are weed-ridden and badly tilled. The Rosselkhozkhimiya Association and its subdivisions at the local level are extremely slow in introducing into production scientifically-based industrial technology and new progressive methods of applying chemical agents. An acute problem is the deoxidation of soils, as liming plans are underfulfilled from one year to the next. Nor are the RSFSR Construction Materials Ministry and USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry enterprises meeting their targets for the production and deliveries of lime fertilizers. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium transformed the RSFSR Council of Ministers Administration for Foreign Tourism into the RSFSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign tourism.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BAYBAKOV, MARCHUK LECTURE ECONOMIC STUDY CLASS

PM081453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report" "Training of Leading Economic Cadres"]

[Text] Classes for improving the qualifications of leading economic cadres in the planning and financial organs, heavy industry sectors, construction, and environmental conservation have been held at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute of Management of the National Economy.

Deputy ministers, leaders of USSR and union republic departments, collegium members, main administration chiefs, and association and enterprise leaders studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions on questions of improving management and planning and the economic mechanism, achieving better labor organization and payment, and strengthening labor and production discipline.

During the study process special attention was paid to questions of intensifying production and enhancing its efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy, making fuller use of existing reserves in industrial sectors and in construction, enhancing the regime of thrift, reducing prime cost and improving the quality of output produced, ensuring the participation of sectors, enterprises, and associations in resolving the Food and Energy Programs, conserving the environment, and making rational use of all types of resources.

The students were familiarized with progress in preparing for the large-scale economic experiment to expand the rights of production associations and enterprises in planning and raising their responsibility for the results of economic activity, and with the experience of work to develop the team contract, consolidate interfarm ties, reduce construction time and costs, and increase the output of consumer goods.

During their training the students visited leading enterprises and scientific research institutes, exchanged experience in using automated systems and economic and mathematico-economic methods in management and planning and in improving the style of leadership, and took part in a scientific conference on questions of the methodology of national economic planning and in a scientific and practical seminar.

The students were addressed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; USSR ministers B.Ye. Shcherbina and I.I. Pudkovi; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; V.I. Lobusov, CPSU Central Committee First deputy department chief; L.M. Kuznetsov, CPSU central Committee deputy department chief; N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; L.A. Kostin and M.A. Korolev, first deputy leaders of USSR ministries and departments; V.I. Manayev, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; I.I. Ishchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; V.V. Kossov and D.V. Ukrainskiy, chiefs of USSR Gosplan sections; USSR Academy of Sciences members and corresponding members Ye.M. Sergeyev, N.P. Fedorenko, P.G. Bunich, N.P. Laverov, V.V. Laptev, B.F. Lomov, and M.N. Rutkevich; and academy, professors and teachers.

GALENDZHIK CITY RECTIFYING OFFICIALS' ERRORS

PM081303 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Udachin report under the rubric "Reports and Elections": "Toward Good Changes: Hard Lessons"]

[Text] Krasnodar Kray -- The sun was rising above Galendzhik Bay. A fresh, icy wind was blowing from the sea and the city party conference delegates, shivering in the chilly morning air, were hurrying toward the Palace of Culture. Among them I noticed the familiar figure of Pavel Semenovich Yartsev. As readers will remember, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has twice come to his defense. No, the passing years and adversity have not taken their toll on the party veteran who has spent more than 50 years of his life in the party ranks. Judging by appearances, he is in a good mood.

"I'm run off my feet!" Pavel Semenovich says with a smile. "There is no time even to take a break. Life in our Mikhaylovskiy Pereval Sovkhoz and in the city party organization is returning to normal. I am excited.... I expect the conference to discuss matters in an objective, principled fashion."

I think that not only the 504 delegates to the conference but also every one of Gelendzhik's inhabitants was looking forward to this conference with special expectation. This is borne out by the numerous letters received at the gorkom on the eve of the conference. They are notable for their sincere, benevolent tone, and the interest expressed in the speediest possible restoring of order.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA repeatedly analyzed the situation which had developed in Gelendzhik. In the outgoing year this situation was discussed at the CPSU kraykom and gorkom plenums. N.F. Khvorostyanskiy, first secretary of the gorkom, who was elected to this post a little over a year ago, gave a fundamental assessment right at the beginning of his report to the conference.

"The recent years proved complex for the city party organization. Serious shortcomings had been allowed to occur. A number of communist leaders -- in breach of the Leninist norms of party life -- abused people's trust to the detriment of the cause, displayed personal indelicacy, and some even took part in defrauding the state by misrepresentation, bribery, and embezzlement of socialist property. All this took its toll on the prestige of the city party organization. However, the party's strength lies in the fact that it is able not only to reveal shortcomings, but to speak to people openly and courageously about them, and, with the working people's support, to restore proper order. The city party organization has made considerable efforts to normalize the situation. It has come to its 11th conference ideologically and organizationally strengthened. However, much still remains to be done to restore the Leninist style of work and to create a good moral and psychological climate in the city."

The report set the right tone for the whole work of the conference. It was critical and exacting and thus spelled a creative beginning. The delegates upheld the tone of the report. And summing up all that was said it is possible to come to the conclusion that this conference -- for the first time in many years, perhaps -- has drawn a complex, contradictory, three-dimensional picture of life in Gelendzhik. The city's former leaders used to retouch this picture with broad strokes of complacency, boast about dubious successes, and were all too often content with outward appearances.

This "legacy" proved excessively burdensome. Not one of the city's industrial enterprises has as yet achieved all the plan and economic indicators, while at five of them production has fallen. More than half of the construction organizations fail to assimilate capital investments.

The housing problem is still acute. At the same time, during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan R2.3 million allocated to housing construction have not been assimilated. The volume of unfinished projects is growing at a faster rate than that of the assimilation of capital investments. The main contractor -- Glavsochispetsstroy -- is decreasing its volume of construction from year to year. Various departments, when constructing a sanatorium, a leisure center, or a Pioneer Camp for instance, are not in the least concerned about the comprehensive development of the city. As a result there is an acute shortage of water and heat in Gelendzhik. Unless urgent steps are taken to expand purification installations, we might as well stop the construction of housing and other projects, V.N. Oguzh, the gorispolkom chairman stated at the conference.

A.M. Terskikh, a nurse at the city hospital raised in pointed terms the question of the exceptionally poor material provisions for health care. N.V. Burchak, cashier at the Vstrecha Cafe emphasized the same problem in the catering system, while sales assistant S.V. Shelekha spoke on the same lines about trade.

Teacher L.V. Kharitonova spoke about the extreme overcrowding of schools. Bus driver M.A. Sikhidi about the poor functioning of transport, and M.I. Svinarev, a city consumer services administration reception worker, spoke about consumer services lacking a sound legal basis and generally being the resort's Cinderella.

The former leaders' incompetent, willful decisions, lack of monitoring of the implementation of the resort's general development plan, insufficient assistance on the part of central departments and kray organizations have further aggravated the alarming disproportions in Gelendzhik's development, which, as it was, were bad enough.

How could this have happened? The conference provided an unequivocal and unprincipled answer: The core of party leadership -- the selection and placement of cadres and monitoring activity -- was undermined. Favoritism, protectionism, and nepotism flourished in the gorkom and the gorispolkom. Bribery was spreading and extortion was cultivated. The staunchness and uncompromising attitude of a group of party veterans, P.S. Yartsev among them, accelerated the inevitable downfall of the careerists and rogues. Recently 55 people were expelled from the party.

But there is something else that worries the delegates: The moral degradation of the Gelendzhik leaders occurred before the eyes of many people. The fact that the leaders acted with impunity had a corrupting effect on those around them, it gave rise to unwholesome rumors, and engendered a lack of principledness in the party organizations' assessment of the actions of the officials who had gone too far. The point was reached where some of them ended up sitting in the dock...still holding their party cards. Some party organizations expelled the accused from the CPSU's ranks only after they had been convicted. This was the case at the city communications center and the restaurant and canteen trust. The conference resolutely denounced this practice.

In their speeches, many delegates expressed the idea that communist leaders have a special responsibility to ensure that a principled, businesslike, and comradely atmosphere reigns in all collectives and that discipline and organization are strengthened. The moral atmosphere and production achievements depend to a decisive degree on their ideological conviction, simplicity and humility, and the ability to listen to people's opinions. The irreproachable conduct of leaders is the prerequisite of highly effective educational work and of the communists' activeness. The delegates noted in their speeches that these traits feature in the work style of the newly appointed gorkom secretariat and the gorispolkom leadership. The mania for meetings and excessive paperwork has subsided noticeably, the assistance given to primary party organizations is more effective, and a desire to sort out matters objectively and on the spot prevails. Considerable efforts are being made to create an atmosphere of trust, understanding, benevolence, and mutual assistance in Gelendzhik.

So far the first, but the most difficult step has been taken. The main effort lies ahead. Communists addressed many wishes and proposals to the gorkom. V.A. Ivchenko, party secretary at the Yuzhmorgeologiya Association, rightly noted that the gorkom does not study and generalize the experience of the best secretaries of primary party organizations enough, and does not hold seminars for secretaries of shop organizations and party group organizers.

V.P. Zapravadov, team leader at the Gelendzhikkurortstroy Trust, complained that despite the existence of many construction organizations in the city, there is practically no contact between their party organizations. He therefore proposed to set up an all-city council of foremen and team leaders.

In some medical establishments an unwholesome atmosphere prevails, but the gorkom has delayed calling a meeting of communists on the medical staff at which a frank discussion could take place.

The newspaper PRIBOY has as yet not become the city party organization militant helpmate. Frequently it adopts the stance of a mere observer. Its pool of active contributors is poor.

Although a considerable number of law enforcement organ personnel has been replaced, the contact between these organs and public organizations and labor collectives is still weak. Small party organizations at times get ignored. The gorkom sections are not always capable of singling out the main, key problems; they have not as yet elaborated an efficient system for monitoring the execution of adopted decisions, and they do not rely enough on the elected aktiv and communists.

In short, much difficult work lies ahead. The conference defined its main directions precisely. Gelendzhik is gradually ridding itself of the burden of past mistakes and can feel the freshness of good changes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOVIET DEMOCRACY

PM081626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Book review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Sh. Munchayev: "People's Power"]

[Text] The recently published book "Soviet Democracy" (Footnote) ("Soviet Democracy. An Outline of Its Formation and Development" ["Sovetskaya Demokratiya. Ocherk Stanovleniya i Razvitiya"], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983 288 pages), written by a group of historians and lawyers, provides lectures and propagandists with convincing material in the struggle against imperialist propaganda's slanderous fabrications about socialism and its principles.

The facts generalized in it confirm that only under socialism is genuine democracy possible. The USSR's experience in forming and developing it is a fitting rebuff to the bourgeois falsifiers and their mendacious fictions about the socialist system.

The central idea of the book is that Soviet democracy is developing in the main direction laid down by revolutionary science -- from socialist statehood to communist social self-government. It is a long process, but it is proceeding steadily, within the overall context of the great creative operation, the improvement of mature socialism. At this stage the nationwide character of Soviet democracy is more clearly manifested and the creative strength of the new system and the advantages of our way of life are more fully revealed. Soviet people are increasingly enjoying the fruits of the great revolutionary gains and socialist democratism.

The new USSR Constitution reflects the trend toward enhancing the role of citizens' associations in the system of socialist democracy. The role of all social organizations is enhanced in conditions of mature socialism. The book notes that they are an integral part of the machinery of socialist people's power. No substantial question of the management of the country's affairs is solved without them.

In current constitutional legislation labor collectives are also seen as one of the basic cells of socialism's [Second Edition has: Soviet society's] political system. The book convincingly demonstrates their involvement in the formation of state organs and in the monitoring of their work.

A theme of the book is the idea that the development of Soviet democracy is inextricably linked with the increase in the Communist Party's leading and directing role. The CPSU is constantly concerned with refining the state apparatus and improving its work style and methods and it resolutely eradicates bureaucracy, red tape, and bad organization.

A number of chapters give an all-round description of the traits and features of the Soviet state's democratism. The anticommunist "crusaders'" [second edition omits quotemarks] attempts to discredit the rights and freedoms gained by the peoples of our country, who have done away with man's exploitation of man forever, are futile. The practice of real socialism, which was built for the first time in the USSR, confirms that only in its conditions does man really freely develop his abilities and talents.

There are many pages on how Soviet people, using their legal rights and freedoms, are developing their labor and political activeness and strengthening order and organization in production, how their political culture is growing, and how the skills of participating in the running of state and public affairs are being formed. Our democracy provides people with the conditions for creative labor and happiness.

The entire content of the book leads to the conclusion that our party sees the deepening development of socialist democracy as a powerful and effective means of communist building, of educating working people, and of molding the new man.

OFFICIALS REMINISCE ON 1943 TEHRAN SUMMIT

PM071102 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian in its 4 December First Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word Yuriy Dmitriyev article entitled "Lieutenant General Viktor Grachev, Major General Dmitriy Shadrin, Diplomatic Courier Georgiy Kostyuchenko: Execution of a Special Assignment." The article begins as follows:

"Forty years ago, 7 December 1943, a brief but very significant report was published simultaneously in the Soviet and the foreign press: 'A conference of the leaders of the three allied powers -- Comrade I.V. Stalin, chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars; Mr F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; and Mr. W. Churchill, prime minister of Great Britain -- was held in Tehran from 28 November through 1 December.... The conference adopted a declaration on joint actions in the war against Germany and postwar cooperation among the three powers, and also a declaration on Iran. The texts of the declarations are being published.' Thus the world unexpectedly learned of a major event in those troubled times."

The article includes two brief quotes from the memoirs of Army General S.M. Shtemenko describing Stalin's departure by air from Baku in November 1943 and his arrival in Tehran. The bulk of the article consists of interviews with the three people mentioned in its title: Lt. Gen V. Grachev, who piloted the aircraft taking Stalin to Tehran; Maj Gen D. Shadrin, who was entrusted with ensuring the Soviet delegation's safety; and G. Kostyuchenko, a diplomatic courier involved in preparing the Soviet Embassy in Tehran for the summit conference. They describe the flight to Tehran, the transfer to the Soviet Embassy, the possibility of a German plot to assassinate the three leaders, the security arrangements surrounding the conference, and the return flight to Moscow with a brief stopover in Stalingrad, making repeated references to Stalin and the way he reacted to events.

ORGANS CRITICIZED FOR RESISTING NEW TECHNOLOGY

PM081432 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 6 December Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,400-word report on a session of the Science and Technology Preparatory Commission entitled "Science Into Production" under the "Supreme Soviet Between Sessions" rubric by own special correspondent A. Ivankhov. The article begins:

"We all know that the way to resolve the many economic problems confronting the country lies in stepping up scientific research, strengthening the ties between science and production, and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy. The scientists know this, as do the ministers and the workers in the planning organs. However, dealines come and go, and there is sometimes a 'long way to go' before innovations are introduced. Why does it happen in this way? The relevant ministries usually have an answer ready: Either the plan was not backed up by resources, the construction workers let them down, or the subcontractor did not supply the material or equipment on time. However, the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, of which the scientific and technical programs are an integral part, is the same for everyone, and its fulfillment is a law of our economy. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies -- members of the preparatory commission -- have spoken about this with utter clarity. Such organs are formed by the chambers' standing commissions for analyzing materials submitted by ministries and departments."

The writer then reports the discussions at the session of the preparatory commission on science and technology. He writes that the deputies reported that "more than half of the delays in introducing new technology were the fault of the actual ministries 'concerned'" and that "effective measures must now be taken to ensure that sector leaders appreciate, without having to be reminded, that the fulfillment of scientific and technical plans is a very important task." The question of substantially increasing industrial robot production was also discussed and enterprises' problems in finding enough room to use them raised. The writer says that A.I. Chubarenko, chief of the Gosplan science and technology sector, was "forced to admit that this question has not yet been finally resolved." The article points out that the State Committee for Science and Technology was criticized for failure to carry out effectively the commission's recommendations regarding the introduction of new technology. The writer quotes criticism of ministries and departments for "embellishing" reports on the activity of their scientific establishments and for their long delays in introducing innovations into production. The article also looks at the session's discussion of the problems of attracting candidates of science to union republic VUZES and the shortage of scientists specializing in robotics and certain other "important disciplines." The writer concludes by citing preparatory commission Chairman S.R. Rafikov on the frequent poor communication between ministreis and the commission and the inadequate resources possessed by the leaders of scientific and technical programs.

PRAVDA WRITES ON UPCOMING ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM081055 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 2 December First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Improving the Management Machinery" a 2,000-word article by K. Negoduyko, director of Leningrad's N.M. Shvernik Elektric Plant, entitled "On the Threshold of an Experiment." The article describes the preparations being made to introduce "an economic experiment to extend the rights of collectives in planning and in economic activity," which is to begin in January 1984.

Pointing out that "observance of contractual commitments will, as is known, be the chief criterion for assessing collectives' work," the writer goes on to complain that the fulfillment of commitments is hampered by shortcomings in supplies of materials and components and in the availability of transport when dispatching the finished goods, and he writes that suppliers and transport workers must be made more accountable for their failings under the terms of the experiment. The article maintains that "enterprise leaders should be given the right to independently regulate by categories the size of the production and administrative-managerial personnel within the limits of the wages fund and within the framework of the overall staff schedule." And the writer concludes as follows: "We see the purpose of the experiment not in creating hothouse conditions for management or additional comforts for the management apparatus but in improving the economic machinery and ensuring an atmosphere conducive to the maximum display of useful initiative and the development of the social activeness of all categories of workers."

USE, PROGRESS OF GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

LD082313 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, through which Soviet natural gas will be supplied to West European countries from next year, is now used for the domestic needs of the Soviet industry.

The construction of offtake pipelines running to big users of fuel -- thermal powers stations -- is nearing completion along the route. The switch-over of only the first four stations to the use of gas will make it possible to save annually about nine million tons of fuel oil which will be processed to extract valuable products from it. Gas will help make purer the air near power stations.

The first stage of the programme envisages the supply of Siberian natural gas to two power stations in the Ukraine, to one in Bashkiriya and to another one in Tatariya.

The switch-over of power stations to the use of gas will considerably reduce the carriage of solid and liquid fuel by rail. The four above-mentioned power stations alone will exclude more than 140,000 tank cars with fuel oil from the country's goods turnover.

The Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is the world's longest one: 4,451 km. The construction of offtake pipelines running from it to Soviet industrialcentres will not affect the delivery of gas to Western Europe, since the entire network of the gas pipelines of the USSR, the overall length of which is now 145,000 km, has been united into a single system.

The construction of first-priority compressor stations is nearing completion along the route of the export-oriented gas pipeline. Seventeen stations are to be completed by the new year.

TASS REPORTS 7 DEC LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1512

LD071948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1512, was launched today in the Soviet Union. On board the satellite are installed apparatus intended for the continuation of research into cosmic space.

The satellite has an initial period of orbit of 90.2 minutes, a maximum distance from the earth's surface of 392 km, a minimum distance from the earth's surface of 208 km, and an inclination of orbit of 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is operating normally.

COSMOS-1513 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 DECEMBER

LD081425 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the Cosmos series.

Cosmos-1513 carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

The satellite's flight path has the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 105 minutes; maximum distance from earth -- 1,029 kilometers; minimum distance -- 977 km; inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The on-board equipment functions normally

OCEANOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE HELD IN VLADIVOSTOK

PM081613 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 28 Nov 83) p 15

[Own correspondent A. Malyy report: "Devoted to the Ocean"]

[Text] The fourth all-union conference on the problem of studying, protecting, and developing the world ocean has been held in Vladivostok, organized at the Far East Polytechnical Institute by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, the Far East Scientific Center, the Pacific Básin section of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Maritime Kray Council of Scientific and Technical Societies.

The conference discussed theoretical questions, modern methods of oceanographic research, the protection of sea water against pollution and the medical-biological, socioeconomic, and legal aspects of the problem. An out-of-town session of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education head council [golovnoy sovet] has also been held to analyze the results of research under the inter-VUT "World Ocean" program and map out future prospects.

BOOK ON GENERAL STAFF REPRESENTATIVES REVIEWED

PM081412 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Army General A. Gribkov book review under the rubric "Notes on Books": "General Staff Representative Reports"]

[Text] The Military Literature Publishing House has published the memoirs of Major General N. Saltykov, retired, under the title "I Report to the General Staff" (Footnote) (N. Saltykov, "I Report to the General Staff" ["Doklakyvayu v Generalnyy Shtab"], Military Literature Publishing House, 1983, 252 pages, R1.10), devoted to the activity of the officer-representatives of the General Staff in the field army during the Great Patriotic War.

The institution of General Staff representatives at the fronts, and in armies, corps, and divisions played an important role. The chief tasks of the General Staff representatives consisted of keeping close checks on staffs' and troops' fulfillment of directives, orders orders, and instructions from the Supreme High Command, the People's Defense Commissariat, and the General Staff, providing the General Staff with rapid, continuous, and precise information about the situation and state of the troops, helping the staffs of large formations (obyedineniye) and formations to organize fulfillment of the set combat tasks, maintaining permanent liaison between the General Staff and troops and staffs of the Army in the field, and studying experience of combat operations and methods of troop control. In this sense the book substantially supplements the Soviet military literature memoirs genre, which includes the works of Marshals of the Soviet Union G. Zhukov and A. Vasilyevskiy and Army General S. Shtemenko.

On reading the book, the reader learns that at perhaps the most difficult period of the war for us -- in 1941 -- a special group of officers was created for the first time in the Red Army's history to maintain continuous "live liaison" between the General Staff and the troops. In 1943 the group was transformed into a special offier corps -- the General Staff representatives -- which was a more refined organization and functioned until the end of the war.

The book reveals in detail the heroic and dramatic events of the war in the southwest and around Moscow (1941) and on the southern front and in the North Caucasus (1943), that is, wherever the German fascist command put in its main forces to try to carry out its monstrous plans. Against the general narrative background about military operations, the author has managed, in our view, to show the specific nature of the work of the General Staff permanent representatives.

One of the most important merits of the book is its authenticity. N. Saltykov describes people and events well known to him in terms of his personal combat career and experience. Recalling observations and impressions of the front, the author avoids literature's beaten tracks and enthralls the reader with new, fresh, original, and therefore interesting, accounts.

The author took part in many major battles, which involved several grave and sometimes critical moments, and he describes them with a sense of profound anxiety for the motherland's destiny. It is as if he is continuing the theme started in his memoirs by Army General S. Shtemenko, who was the first to open the door into the complex laboratory of the General Staff -- the working administrative organ of the Supreme High Command General Headquarters. That door led the readers, figuratively, to the top floor where ideas were born and plans created for the most important operations by Soviet troops during the Great Patriotic War and whence proceeded the guidelines for their implementation. N. Saltykov opens another door for the reader -- the door to the bottom floor.

He shows the painstaking and very delicate work -- in the conditions of the Army chain of command -- of the General Staff's permanent representatives directly at the front and among the troops.

The officer-representatives reported the results of their observations direct to the General Staff, and only what they saw with their own eyes. In a situation of dynamic combat operations, these reports were very valuable and in some cases also an irreplaceable source of information on the real state of affairs.

The author has managed to show cogently, using many human destinies as an example, how and why young captains and majors, taken onto the General Staff direct from their benches at the Military Academy, became -- during less than 4 years of war -- officers with very broad operational-tactical horizons. At their suggestion, substantial amendments were introduced into plans for Army and frontline operations, troops' combat operations, and the staffs' work, the directions of attacks were change, offensive actions with no prospect of success were halted, and weak sectors of the front were strengthened.

The narrative about the experiences of the war years does not boil down merely to a description of what happened at the front. The authors' reflections are most often analytical and investigative in nature, showing how Soviet military art developed and strengthened in the most difficult conditions of an unprecedently fierce armed struggle. The war made high demands on methods of waging actions and operations and on means of fighting. Many problems, such as field defense layout and penetration of the enemy's in-depth and permanent defense system, arose during the war. The author shows with specific examples how the various categories of the Soviet command personnel, in resolving these problems, increased their military skill, gained combat experience, and used it in the actions and battles. The General Staff officers served alongside them and conveyed everything novel into combat practice.

The book shows the patriotic cohesion and cooperation among the multinational military collectives of units, formations, and large operational formations (obyedineniye), welded together by the unity of the great cause. The reader learns how success was guaranteed in a number of actions and operations, what sometimes obstructed this, and how this was overcome.

In conclusion I would like to point out that Gen N. Saltykhov's book is very instructive. The author has shown, using numerous cogent examples, how serious the contribution of the General Staff officers to the cause of defeating the fascist army was. Their daily painstaking work, at first sight barely noticeable, ultimately developed into great labor-intensive work, making it possible to save many thousand human lives and helping the General Staff to keep a finger constantly on the pulse of the battles and have an accurate conception of the degree of combat readiness and combat capability of the troops.

The book, of course, is not without shortcomings. In the interests of the topic being tackled, it could have been more detailed in dwelling on some negative aspects in the work of the command and the staffs and the troop operations that the author recalls. It could also have been more detailed in revealing the special nature of the work of the General Staff officer-representatives. On the whole, N. Saltykov's work will help readers find correct answers to many specific questions of the history of the Great Patriotic War.